THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII.—No. 96. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

News by the Atlantic Cable.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ITALY.

The Invasion of the Papal Territory Continued, and the Situation Serious—The Town of Orte Captured by the Revolutionists—Railroad Communication Between Rome and Florence Severed—The Peorle Clamor for Rome—An Iron-Clad Squadron for the Roman Ports.

FLORENCE, Oct. 18—Night.—The latest despatches received in this city from the Roman territory describe the situation as more serious. Garibaldian volunteer invaders are daily crossing the frontier line and marching to points of insurgent rendezvous, and a great many of the inhabitants, subjects of the Pope, and others temporarily resident in the States of the Church, are joining the revolutionary ranks.

The insurgent troops have also had successes in the field. They have captured the town of Orte, situated fifteen miles east of Viterbo, on the right bank of the Tiber, and hold possession of it. Although Orte is merely a decayed township of the Papal States, having less than three thousand inhabitants, its occupation by the Garibaldians just now is a matter of much consequence, as it gives them possession of the railroad at that place, and enables them to sever the communication between Rome and Florence, which they have done.

The reports from the city of Rome, from Papal sources, give accounts of defeats of the insurgents by the Pope's troops in the field.

The Italian press and people clamor, with almost one voice, for the occupation of Rome by the Government. The Italian Cabinet is thus placed in a critical dilemma between the necessity of observing the September Convention and at the same time paying respect to the popular will.

The King's officers continue to arrest Garibaldians and Garibaldian subjects as they attempt to cross the frontier towards Rome.

Admiral Robolti, of the Italian navy, has mustered a royal squadron consisting of eight iron-clad war vessels, which he will take to the Roman waters by order of the King.

FRANCE.

Napoleon Offended with the Action of the Italian Cabinet—The Pope to be Defended—Naval and Military Musters at Toulon.

PARIS, Oct. 18—Night.—Napoleon and his ministers complain that the efforts made by King Victor Emanuel and his Cabinet for the execution of the terms of the September Convention with respect to the inviolability of the Papal territory from revolutionary invasion are not vigorous, and consequently not effective.

Napoleon has decided to defend the Pope with the power of France, and the army and navy of the empire are prepared for action in this direction if required.

The Mediterranean squadron has already arrived at Toulon to await orders, and the whole fleet is now ready to sail.

Fears are entertained that a collision may take place between the French and Italian forces which are being dispatched Romeward, as Paris remains excited and the Italian troops are ready to advance at any moment into the Papal territory or the Eternal City itself.

SPAIN.

A Royal Frigate for the Roman Ports.

MADRID, Oct. 18.—The Spanish frigate Ville de Madrid has sailed for the Roman ports. It is supposed she will anchor at Civita Vecchia.

ENGLAND.

Rumor of a Revolution in Rome—A Franco-Italian Occupation Spoken of.

LONDON, Oct. 18—Evening.—There are reports in circulation of a revolution having taken place in Rome last night, and that great excitement prevails in Florence.

Rumors are also afloat to the effect that France and Italy intend to arrange for a joint occupation of Rome.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

The New Minister to the United States—Narrow Escape of Eugenie from Drowning—Admiral Farragut in England—The War in Italy—Affairs in Austria, Prussia, Etc. Etc.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The following is a summary of the news per steamer Union, from Southampton on Tuesday, October 8:—

ENGLAND.

The *Times* says:—"We believe that Mr. Thornton, C. B., at present Minister at Rio Janeiro, has been appointed Minister at Washington."

The Court.

The *Court Circular* says:—"According to present arrangements, the Court will return to Windsor from Balmoral about October 22. The Prince and Princess Christian will return at the same time as the Queen."

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by their children, will return to Marlborough House from the continent the week after next.

Steam to New Orleans.

The Hamburg American Company's screw steamer Bavaria sailed from Southampton, October 5, as the pioneer vessel of the new monthly line to New Orleans. She carried out eighty cabin and a large number of steerage passengers, jewelry to the value of 26,230*l*, and a large cargo.

The Cholera at Malta.

A despatch from Valetta says:—"Cholera is not increasing at Malta; from September 26 to October 4, among the civil population, there have been 141 attacks and 90 deaths. The military are free from the epidemic. An outbreak has taken place in the Dominican Convent, during which, out of a community of 20, there were 11 attacks and 10 deaths."

The Abyssinian Expedition.

A telegram from Alexandria says:—"The transports, with the Abyssinian pioneer expedition, have left Aden for Massowah. There is no later news from the captives."

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"We hear the Viceroy of Egypt has ordered a corps of 10,000 men to proceed to the frontiers of Abyssinia. The authorities at Cairo fancy our expedition is not half large enough, and say we should send at least 40,000, if we want to produce a real impression. They also deprecate our purchases of Spanish mules, and laugh at us for buying them, when we could get thousands of horses in Abyssinia which would stand the climate, at £15 each. There is talk of the French becoming lessees of the railroad, in which case England will become tenants, by courtesy of the right of way."

Visit of Admiral Farragut.

The *Times* says:—"No pains have been spared by the Board of Admiralty to mark the high sense entertained in England of the ability and heroism displayed by our gallant guest, during the late war in America, or to give *eclat* to the reception of the distinguished officer who has been raised to the summit of the naval profession in America. As the greatest compliment they could pay to Admiral Farragut, their lordships last week invited him to join them in their official visit to the eastern dockyards, and accordingly, after a banquet at the official residence of Sir Sidney Dacres, the Board and their guests started for Chatham. After the inspection the party embarked for Sheerness in the Admiralty Yacht Enchantress, which is placed entirely at the disposal of the gallant Admiral for the remainder of his visit to England.

"On arriving at Sheerness they were officially received by Vice-Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker on board the Formidable. On leaving the ship in the Admiral's barge, with the American flag in the bow, Admiral Farragut was saluted by 19 guns from the Formidable, and landed at the dockyard, where all the authorities of the port were waiting to receive him. A grand banquet was given to the Admiral by Sir Sidney Dacres.

"On Monday, October 15, Sir Sidney Dacres and other members of the Board of Admiralty will accompany Admiral Farragut to Woolwich Dockyard and Arsenal."

FRANCE.

Narrow Escape of the Empress of the French and the Prince Imperial.

The Empress and the Prince Imperial, accompanied by M. Lavalette, were cruising about the coast of Biarritz in a steam gunboat, and at nightfall they got off into a ship's boat in order to land at St. Jean de Luv, but the pilot missed the entrance of the harbor, and ran the boat ashore. The Empress, the Prince, and M. Lavalette were fortunately landed in safety, but the pilot was drowned.

Strengthening the Strasburg Fortifications.

A Strasburg correspondent to the *Times* says:—"The measures which are being taken for putting Strasburg in a complete state of defense are viewed with great satisfaction by the inhabitants. Very little building in solid masonry is going on at Strasburg, but the old earthworks are being strengthened, and, what is more significant, new earthworks are being thrown up far in advance of the exterior line of fortifications. The distribution of Chassepots is going on rapidly among the soldiers of the garrison, and the companies of *elite* have all been armed with them. At Mutzig, and at the military establishment of Framont, the hands are working night and day. 700 rifles a week are turned out at present. Before long 1400 will be issued per week. In addition to the ordinary workmen, a number of soldiers are employed. The workshops are officially closed to strangers, and sentinels placed at the doors to keep out the curious."

Miscellaneous.

The *Patrie* says that the Empress of Austria will not accompany the Emperor of Austria to Paris. His Majesty is expected on the 25th.

Prince Humbert has returned to Florence.

M. Rouher has left Biarritz.

M. Fould, member of the Privy Council, and formerly Minister of Finance, died suddenly near Tarbes on Oct. 5.

The *Etendard*, referring to the news published in Florence announcing victories of the insurgent bands, says:—"Our own information is entirely opposed to this news. According to private trustworthy despatches, the state of the Roman provinces was most reassuring, and no apprehensions were entertained in Rome as to the safety of the Holy See."

The last returns of the Bank of France show that the metallic reserve, contrary to what has been seen for so long a time of late, has diminished twenty-five and a half millions.

ITALY.

The "Times" on the Roman Situation.

The *Times*, in a leader on Garibaldi, says:—"Garibaldi is endowed with many natural advantages; among others, apparently with the gift of prophecy. He told his countrymen that the first cool days in autumn would bring them to Rome. The very earliest in the vintage month have brought his Redshirts within sight of St. Peter's Dome.

"The insurrection seems now to be breaking in on all sides. Up to the very latest news, fresh bodies of Italian regular troops were being sent forward towards the Roman frontier. A force of more than 60,000 men was assembled there awaiting marching orders, and, if we may believe a telegram, the command has now been entrusted to the redoubted hands of Cialdini."

The Invasion of the Papal States.

FLORENCE, Oct. 4.—Advices received here from the Roman frontier announce that the insurrectionary movement still continues; and that new bands of insurgents were assembling at different points.

FLORENCE, Oct. 5—Intelligence from Viterbo announces that an encounter has taken place between an insurgent band and the Pontifical troops. The latter were repulsed with heavy loss.

FLORENCE, Oct. 6.—The *Diritto* publishes letters from Bagnorea stating that in the engagement between the Papal troops and the insurgents the former lost twenty-one prisoners, while the insurgents had three killed and two wounded. The same paper says that a strong band of insurgents had collected together in the territory of Frosinone, and after having beaten a column of Papal troops sent against them, they were victoriously advancing to join the insurgents in the province of Viterbo.

The *Riforma* and the *Italia* announce that the insurrection has broken out near the confines of the Abruzzi, and that an encounter favorable to the insurgents has taken place. A detachment of the Papal troops has joined the insurgents.

The Italian Government has ordered an inquiry into the delivery of some Roman refugees into the hands of the Papal police by Italian authorities. Troops continue to be sent forward towards the Roman frontier. The last sitting of the Statistical Congress was held to-day.

ROME, Oct. 5.—A column of the Papal troops has been beaten by the insurgents at Bagnorea, and has fallen back on Montefiascone. Two encounters have taken place near Sabina and Valentano, resulting in favor of the insurgents.

The band, however, which had penetrated to Sabina has been dispersed.

GERMANY.

The King of Prussia.

HOHENZOLLERN, Oct. 5.—The King and Queen of Prussia arrived here yesterday. His Majesty and the Crown Prince were greeted by Dr. Simson, the President of the North German Parliament, to whose address the King returned a gracious reply. Dr. Simson was present at the inauguration of the Castle chapel, and had the honor of being invited to the royal table. Their Majesties left for Sigmaringen this afternoon.

Hamburg.

The committee of the Assembly of Burghers for amending the constitution of the free town of Hamburg has proposed that the civic guard of the town shall be maintained.

North Germany.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—The Prussian Government will lay before the North German Parliament a bill demanding the grant of an extraordinary supply of ten million thalers for two years, for the purpose of increasing the German fleet.

It is understood that the King has declined the offer of taking up his residence at the Royal Castle during the stay of their Prussian Majesties at Nuremburg.

The King of Bavaria will meet King William on Sunday at Augsburg, where their Majesties will dine together.

The Baden Chambers.

CARLSRUHE, Oct. 5.—A bill, effecting certain changes in parts of the Constitution, has been unanimously passed by the Chamber of Deputies. The qualification for election is abolished. The bill also provides that members shall not be made responsible for their speeches or votes at the Diet, save in certain cases stated.

The Wurtemburg Chambers.

STUTTGARD, Oct. 5.—The draft of the Military Service Bill has been referred to a Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. The bill renders military service compulsory upon all classes without substitutes, and fixes the period altogether at twelve years, three being passed in the regular army, four in the reserve, and five in the landwehr. The Chambers will settle the numbers of the regular force.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 6.—The *New Free Press* of today asserts that an understanding exists between the Emperor Napoleon and King Victor Emanuel whereby the Italian Government would have the right to occupy militarily all the Pope's territory, with the exception of Rome, this limitation only to remain in force during the lifetime of the present Pope.

At the death of Pope Pius IX the seat of the Italian Government would be definitively removed to Rome, which would be proclaimed the capital of Italy.

The same journal says that Baron Hubner returns to Rome with the text of a bill, approved by the Austrian Ministry, for the settlement of the relative positions of the various sects in Austria, with instructions to obtain the Pope's assent to such modifications of the Concordat as are required by the provisions of the bill.

The *Presse* of to-day asserts that Prussia supports Italy's efforts to obtain an alteration of the September Convention.

VIENNA, Oct. 5.—In to-day's sitting (Lower House) of the Reichsrath, the proposition of the committee appointed to inquire into the Constitution was adopted. This proposition was not to draw up any new Constitution, but to supply the deficiencies of the Constitution of February by various new laws referring to fundamental rights, the administration of justice, the respective powers of the Government, and the judicial tribunals.

VIENNA, Oct. 6.—The Lower House of the Reichsrath voted yesterday the new fundamental law in reference to the jurisdiction of the judges. This law empowers civil tribunals to try military persons. It, moreover, recognizes the independence and irremovability of the judges, and establishes a supreme court of appeal for the Cis-Leithan provinces, as well as trial by jury. It further enacts that all judicial proceedings shall be public and verbal, and that justice shall be emancipated from administrative control.

RUSSIA.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—"The Czarewitch and the Grand Duchess Marie Feodorowna have arrived here.

"Count Schonwaloff has entered on his duties as Minister of War."

The correspondent of the *Times* says:—"The Russians are reinforcing their troops in the southwestern provinces. This unmistakable move is accompanied by the Moscow *Gazette* varying its habitual vituperations of France by the occasional insertion of an article pointing out the advantages of a Russo-French alliance against Germany and the East."

SPAIN.

The Foreign Minister has addressed a circular note to the Spanish diplomatic agents abroad respecting the recent insurrection.

The Spanish fleet has arrived at Montevideo under the command of Admiral Mendez Nunez.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Intelligence from Japan states that Sir H. Parkes and Admiral Keppel were about to proceed to Osaca to demand satisfaction for the late murder of two seamen.

A terrific typhoon had passed over Hong Kong, causing great damage to the shipping.

THE REGATTA AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

The Fastest Time on Record.

The Louisville *Journal*, of the 16th, gives an account of the regatta held there, in which the Susie Summerfield made the fastest time recorded in the annals of boat racing in America. The whole interest of the regatta centred on the race between the Susie Summerfield and the Undine, both of which are fast boats, and manned by able crews. The Susie Summerfield is a pleasure boat with six oars, weighs 500 pounds, is 36 feet long and 3¼ in width; she is clinker built, without outrigging, and was built by Samuel Watson, at the Howard Shipyard, Jeffersonville. Her colors are blue. She is commanded by Captain W. D. Sheraton. The weight of her crew was 1057 pounds—making a total weight of 1557 pounds. She belongs to the Louisville Barge Club, No. 1.

The Undine floated red and white colors. Her weight is two hundred and eighty pounds, two hundred and twenty less than the Susie. Her crew is exceeded by that of the Susie three hundred and fifty-seven pounds. These differences, it is claimed, fully made up for the extra force at the oars of the Susie, so that the boats were regarded as pretty equally matched. The Undine won the inside track.

The pull was a lively and stubborn one on both sides for a half mile, when the crew of the Susie plied their oars well together, and left the Undine in her wake. In rounding the stake-boat the Susie held the lead by several lengths. On the homeward stretch the gap was gradually widened until the Undine was left more than a hundred yards in the rear. The Susie crossed the starting line in twelve minutes and fifty-four seconds, the fastest time ever made, winning the race, which entitled her to the prize flag, and the special premium of a fine silk hat, offered by Prather & Smith for the fastest time. The Undine made the run in thirteen minutes and twenty-seven seconds.

The oars of Susie Summerfield were made by Luffberry, of this city, and those of the Undine by Roberts, of New York. The Undine was formerly champion of Pittsburg.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN KENTUCKY.

First Sentence Under the Civil Rights Bill.

From the Louisville Democrat, Oct. 12.

About fifteen months ago, John Rhodes, John Stuart, and Thomas Vickers, alias "Texas," were arrested in Nelson county, Kentucky, and brought to this city, charged with burglariously and feloniously entering the dwelling-houses of Nancy Tolbott, David Beeler, and Thomas Scott (people of color), robbing them of their goods and chattels, and assaulting them in the most brutal manner. They were found guilty before the United States Circuit Court, in the October term, 1866. Their counsel, General W. T. Ward, thereupon moved the Court to arrest the judgment in the case. They were remanded to prison, where they were confined, awaiting the decision of Associate Justice Swayne, which was delivered before the United States Circuit Court on Thursday morning, and in which he sustained the constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill, and overruled the motion above referred to in arrest of judgment. Yesterday Judge Bland Ballard passed sentence on the prisoners above named, and upon asking them if they had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon them, they replied, "No." The Judge made a few remarks, in which he said he would see that justice was meted out to the "poor oppressed," against the depredations of burglars, etc., so long as he sat upon the bench and he could find juries in the county; who would find all such men guilty of such bold acts of inhumanity, etc. There were three indictments against each of the prisoners—rape, robbery, and burglary. The Judge sentenced each of the prisoners to be confined in the Frankfort penitentiary, at hard labor, for the term of ten years. The counsel, General W. T. Ward, has moved for an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. United States Marshal Meriwether will have the honor of escorting to the penitentiary the first white men who have ever been convicted of a criminal offense by a court in this State under the Civil Rights bill.

A SKILFUL ROBBERY.

Twenty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Watches and Diamonds Stolen.

Chief of Police Long, of Allegheny, received information this morning of a most skilful and extensive robbery, which is supposed to have been committed on a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Saturday last, between Pittsburg and Altoona. The information was given in a letter to Chief Long, from Messrs. Smith, Pierson, and West, detectives of Baltimore, and from the letter we obtain the following particulars:—On Monday last a man, representing himself as from the Southwest, called at the office of the detectives, and stated that he had been robbed of $20,000 worth of diamonds and watches. He stated that he reached Pittsburg from Cincinnati by the P. C. and C. route, and immediately took the train for Baltimore. He had his valuables in a travelling-bag, which he took into the car with him, and placed it under his seat.

Some time after the train started he fell asleep, and continued to sleep and doze until he reached Altoona. When he arrived there he had occasion to open his travelling-bag, which he found apparently in the same position in which he had left it. He was surprised to find, however, that, instead of the valuables which he had been guarding so carefully, the bag contained only packages of rice and sugar. His carpet sack had been exchanged for one almost exactly similar, and it was also evident that the thief had prepared it for the purpose. The victim, whose name is not yet given, is of the opinion that he was followed from Cincinnati or St. Louis; but is at a loss to know how the thief or thieves obtained a knowledge of the contents of his travelling satchel.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Senate.

Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio, President.
John W. Forney of Pennsylvania, Secretary.

	Term Ex.		Term Ex.
MAINE.		OHIO.	
Lot M. Morrill	1869	Benjamin F. Wade	1869
Wm. P. Fessenden	1871	John Sherman	1873
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		INDIANA.	
Aaron H. Cragin	1871	*Thomas A. Hendricks*	1869
James W. Patterson	1873	Oliver P. Morton	1873
VERMONT.		ILLINOIS.	
George F. Edmunds	1869	Richard Yates	1871
Justin S. Morrill	1873	Lyman Trumbull	1873
MASSACHUSETTS.		MICHIGAN.	
Charles Sumner	1869	Zach. Chandler	1869
Henry Wilson	1871	Jacob M. Howard	1871
RHODE ISLAND.		WISCONSIN.	
William Sprague	1869	*James R. Doolittle*	1869
Henry Anthony	1871	Timothy O. Howe	1873
CONNECTICUT.		MINNESOTA.	
James Dixon	1869	Alex. Ramsey	1869
Orris S. Ferry	1873	*Daniel S. Norton*	1871
NEW YORK.		IOWA.	
Edwin D. Morgan	1869	James W. Grimes	1871
Roscoe Conkling	1873	James Harlan	1873
NEW JERSEY.		MISSOURI.	
F. T. Frelinghuysen	1869	John S. Henderson	1869
Alex. G. Cattell	1871	Charles D. Drake	1874
PENNSYLVANIA.		KANSAS.	
Charles R. Buckalew	1869	Edmund G. Ross	1871
Simon Cameron	1873	Samuel C. Pomeroy	1874
DELAWARE.		NEBRASKA.	
James A. Bayard	1869	Thomas W. Tipton	1869
Willard Saulsbury	1871	John M. Thayer	1871
MARYLAND.		NEVADA.	
Reverdy Johnson	1869	William M. Stewart	1869
*Philip F. Thomas**	1873	James W. Nye	1873
WEST VIRGINIA.		CALIFORNIA.	
Peter G. Van Winkle	1869	John Conness	1869
Waitman T. Willey	1871	Cornelius Cole	1873
KENTUCKY.		OREGON.	
James Guthrie	1871	George H. Williams	1871
Garrett Davis	1873	Henry W. Corbett	1873
TENNESSEE.		*COLORADO.	
David T. Patterson	1869	John Evans	
Joseph S. Fowler	1871	Jerome B. Chaffee	

* Not admitted.

RECAPITULATION.

Republican.....42 Opposition (*in Italics*).....12

House of Representatives.

Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, Speaker.
Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, Clerk.

MAINE.
1. John Lynch.
2. Sidney Perham.
3. James G. Blaine.
4. John A. Peters.
5. Frederick A. Pike.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1. Jacob H. Ela.
2. Aaron F. Stevens.
3. Jacob Benton.

VERMONT.
1. Fred. E. Woodbridge.
2. Luke P. Poland.
3. Worthington C. Smith.

MASSACHUSETTS.
1. Thomas D. Eliot.
2. Oakes Ames.
3. Ginery Twitchell.
4. Samuel Hooper.
5. Benj. F. Butler.
6. Nathaniel P. Banks.
7. George S. Boutwell.
8. John D. Baldwin.
9. Wm. B. Washburn.
10. Henry L. Dawes.

RHODE ISLAND.
1. Thomas A. Jenckes.
2. Nathan F. Dixon.

CONNECTICUT.
1. *Richard D. Hubbard.*
2. *Julius Hotchkiss.*
3. H. H. Starkweather.
4. *William H. Barnum.*

NEW YORK.
1. *Stephen Baker.*
2. *Demas Barnes.*
3. *Wm. E. Robinson.*
4. *John Fox.*
5. *John Morrissey.*
6. *Thomas E. Stewart.*
7. *John Wm Chanler.*
8. *James Brooks.*
9. *Fernando Wood.*
10. Wm. H. Robertson.
11. Chas. H. Van Wyck.
12. John H. Ketcham.
13. Thomas Cornell.
14. *John V. L. Pruyn.*
15. John A. Griswold.
16. Orange Ferris.
17. Calvin T. Hulburd.
18. James M. Marvin.
19. William C. Fields.
20. Addison H. Laflin.
21. Vacancy.
22. John C. Churchill.
23. Denis McCarthy.
24. Theo. M. Pomeroy.
25. William H. Kelsey.
26. William S. Lincoln.
27. Hamilton Ward.
28. Lewis Selye.
29. Burt Van Horn.
30. *James M. Humphrey.*
31. Henry Van Aernam.

NEW JERSEY.
1. William Moore.
2. *Charles Haight.*
3. *Charles Sitgreaves.*
4. John Hill.
5. George A. Halsey.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1. *Samuel J. Randall.*
2. Charles O'Neill.
3. Leonard Myers.
4. William D. Kelley.
5. Caleb N. Taylor.
6. *Benjamin M. Boyer.*
7. John M. Broomall.
8. *J. Lawrence Getz.*
9. Thaddeus Stevens.
10. Henry L. Cake.
11. *Daniel M. Van Auken.*
12. *George W. Woodward.*
13. Ulysses Mercur.
14. George F. Miller.
15. *Adam J. Glossbrenner.*
16. William H. Koontz.
17. Daniel J. Morrell.
18. Stephen F. Wilson.
19. Glenni W. Schofield.
20. Darwin A. Finney.
21. John Covode.
22. James K. Moorhead.
23. Thomas Williams.
24. George V. Lawrence.

DELAWARE.
1. *John A. Nicholson.*

MARYLAND.
1. *Hiram McCullough.*
2. *Stephenson Archer.*
3. *Charles E. Phelps.*
4. Francis Thomas.
5. *Frederick Stone.*

WEST VIRGINIA.
1. Chester D. Hubbard.
2. Benjamin M. Kitchen.
3. Daniel Polsley.

KENTUCKY.
1. *Laurence S. Trimble.*
2. *John Young Brown.*
3. *Jacob S. Colladay.*
4. *J. Proctor Knott.*
5. *Asa P. Grover.*
6. *Thomas L. Jones.*
7. *James B. Beck.*
8. *George M. Adams.*
9. *John D. Young.*

TENNESSEE.
1. Roderick R. Butler.
2. Horace Maynard.
3. William B. Stokes.
4. James Mullins.
5. John Trimble.
6. Samuel M. Arnell.
7. Isaac R. Hawkins.
8. David A. Nunn.

OHIO.
1. Benj. Eggleston.
2. *Samuel F. Cary.*
3. Robert C. Schenck.
4. William Lawrence.
5. *William Mungen.*
6. Reader W. Clarke.
7. Samuel Shellabarger.
8. Cornelius S. Hamilton.
9. Ralph P. Buckland.
10. James M. Ashley.
11. John T. Wilson.
12. *Philadel. Van Trump.*
13. *George W. Morgan.*
14. Martin Welker.
15. Tobias A. Plants.
16. John A. Bingham.
17. Ephraim R. Eckley.
18. Rufus P. Spaulding.
19. James A. Garfield.

INDIANA.
1. *William E. Niblack.*
2. *Michael C. Kerr.*
3. Morton C. Hunter.
4. *William S. Holman.*
5. George W. Julian.
6. John Coburn.
7. Henry D. Washburn.
8. Godlove S. Orth.
9. Schuyler Colfax.
10. William Williams.
11. John P. C. Shanks.

ILLINOIS.
At L. John A. Logan.
1. Norman B. Judd.
2. John F. Farnsworth.
3. Elihu B. Washburne.
4. Abner C. Harding.
5. Eben C. Ingersoll.
6. Burton C. Cook.
7. Henry P. H. Bromwell.
8. Shelby M. Cullom.
9. *Lewis W. Ross.*
10. *Albert G. Burr.*
11. *Samuel S. Marshall.*
12. John Baker.
13. Green B. Raum.

MICHIGAN.
1. Fernando C. Beaman.
2. Charles Upson.
3. Austin Blair.
4. Thomas W. Ferry.
5. Row. E. Trowbridge.
6. John F. Driggs.

WISCONSIN.
1. Halbert E. Paine.
2. Benjamin F. Hopkins.
3. Amasa Cobb.
4. *Charles A. Eldridge.*
5. Philetus Sawyer.
6. Cad. C. Washburn.

MINNESOTA.
1. William Windom.
2. Ignatius Donnelly.

IOWA.
1. James F. Wilson.
2. Hiram Price.
3. William B. Allison.
4. William Loughridge.
5. Greenville M. Dodge.
6. Asahel W. Hubbard.

MISSOURI.
1. William A. File.
2. Carman A. Newcomb.
3. *Vacancy.*
4. John J. Gravelly.
5. Joseph W. McClurg.
6. Robert T. Van Horn.
7. Benjamin F. Loan.
8. John F. Benjamin.
9. George W. Anderson.

KANSAS.
1. Sidney Clarke.

NEBRASKA.
1. John Taffe.

NEVADA.
1. Delos R. Ashley.

CALIFORNIA.
1. *Samuel B. Axtell.*
2. William Higbby.
3. *James A. Johnson.*

OREGON.
1. Rufus Mallory.

COLORADO.
1. George M. Chilcott.

DELEGATES.
ARIZONA.
Coles Bashford.
DAKOTA.
Walter A. Burleigh.
IDAHO.
E. D. Holbrook.
MONTANA.
James M. Cavanaugh.
NEW MEXICO.
Charles P. Clever.
UTAH.
William H. Hooper.
WASHINGTON.
Alvin Flanders.
*WYOMING.
James C. Casement.

* Not admitted.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans.....143 Opposition (*in Italics*).....50

CUBA.

A Masonic Lodge in Havana Surprised by the Police—Attempt of Criminals to Force the Prison at Santiago—Collision with the Troops—Several Casualties.

HAVANA, Cuba, Oct. 17, via Key West, Fla., Oct. 19.—The police to-night surprised a Masonic Lodge while assembled for business, and took the members into custody, the Lieutenant-Governor of Sagua being prominent among them. Owing to a "Peninsula" alarm cry all the officers were discharged. The Havana lodge took the precaution, on learning of the raid, to suspend its meetings.

In Santiago de Cuba, on the night of the 9th instant, two hundred and eighty of the criminals imprisoned there attempted to force their way outside by making a determined attack upon their guards with cudgels. They were frustrated, however, by the troops, who killed one and wounded three.

NEW YORK.

Projected Prize Fight at Buffalo Between Novices.

BUFFALO, Oct. 19.—Articles were signed today between Dan McDade, of this city, and J. Cummins, of Rochester, to fight in a twenty-four foot ring, according to the new rules of the English prize ring, on December 21, for $1000. They are both novices in the prize ring.

One hundred to fifty was offered on Cummins this evening and accepted by the friends of McDade. The fight is to take place at some point in Cadada, not over fifty miles from Fort Erie.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST FROM ITALY.

The King's Troops on the Frontier Reinforced—National Excitement at the Threat of French Intervention in Rome—Roman Reports of a Fierce Battle and Defeat of the Garibaldians.

FLORENCE, Oct. 19—P. M.—The situation of Italy towards Rome is still embarrassing and critical. The Italian troops on duty on the frontier line, under the terms of the September Convention, have been reinforced, and the officers acting under the King are making increased efforts for the satisfactory discharge of their instructions.

All Italy remains excited in a remarkable manner at the threat of French intervention, as reported from Paris, and the actual war preparations which are being carried on at Toulon by order of Napoleon.

Reports have been received in this city from Rome, dated yesterday (Friday) evening, which state that a fierce battle took place between the revolutionary invaders and the Papal troops the previous afternoon, in which the soldiers of the Pope retook the town of Veroli—the Garibaldian force sustaining a heavy loss.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.

A Micawber.

Ex-Collector Albert Barnes Sloanaker is here floating around like a Micawber, "waiting for something to turn up." He was one of the many individuals who sent complimentary despatches to the President about the result of the late election in Pennsylvania. It is said his despatch was very nauseating in its character, and caused considerable amusement at the White House, as its object was well known.

He has been endeavoring to hoodwink the newspaper correspondents here to give him complimentary notices about the settlement of his accounts, and the extreme honesty of his administration during the few months he was Collector of Internal Revenue of your first district. His accounts are no doubt correct, but there have been hundreds of other collectors who have been in public office since the Internal Revenue law went into effect, who have been rendering accounts for years with satisfaction to the Treasury Department. These officials do not ask the newspapers to give them puffs.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Ellermeyer Funeral Riot—Sam Collyer—Republican Mass Meeting, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.—The assault upon several companies of the Maryland militia, as they were returning from Ellermeyer's funeral last evening seems still a mystery, and is now alleged to have been made by some white rowdies, who, not liking their Rebel imitation uniforms, threw bricks at them, when a pistol was fired from the broken ranks. The two negroes arrested charged with the offense, it now appears, were only accidentally in the vicinity, and wholly innocent. They were severely handled by an excited populace.

Sam Collyer, who fights Bill Kelly, is now here, and went into training to-day at Chesnut Grove, six miles from Baltimore, for the fight which comes off in November.

The Republicans have a grand mass meeting to-night, when it is feared some assaults may be made upon them, causing trouble.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—Considerable time was taken up this morning in calling over the panel of jurors summoned to serve during the remainder of the term.

Thomas Trusty, colored, plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of $183 from the United States of America. When he was arrested, he confessed that he, one day, entered the residence of the Treasurer of the above-mentioned colored Society and stole the money. Upon his person $132 were found, and under the floor of the room where he lived was found an earthen pot, containing upwards of $60 in coin. There were stolen altogether $358.72.

Charles Mag was charged with assault and battery upon Policeman Leslie. The officer testified that on the evening of the 9th September, when he went to his home, he found the defendant there drunk; he asked him to leave, and he refused to do so; he then attempted to put him out, and was beaten badly by him.

The officer was also charged with assault and battery upon Charles Mag. It was alleged that when the officer entered the house he immediately attacked him with his billy, put the nippers on him, and dragged him to the Station House, beating him most cruelly in the meantime.

Mr. Schofield testified that he saw Mag at the Station House and knew he was in a fearful condition. Mr. Vanhook testified that he saw the officer taking Mag to the Station House, dragging him along by a rope, and all the while using the most profane and barbarous language. Mag was bruised and covered with blood. He (Mr. Vanhook) asked an officer at the Station House if Mag's wounds could not be dressed, and the officer gave no answer, but immediately thrust Mag into a cell and locked the door. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Homer vs. Jones. An action on a promissory note. The defense alleged usury on the part of plaintiff. On trial. Plea for plaintiff: Burton for defendant.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Geo. F. Brown vs Frederick E. Swope. An action to recover the value of certain shares of oil stock for which plaintiff paid his money but which he never received. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff $3505 50.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Peirce.—Trindall vs. Prowattain. An action on assumpsit of promises to recover arrears of ground-rent. On trial.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. 25 barrels of whisky, etc., Christian Preisendantz claimant. Before reported. Verdict for the United States. Property appraised at $2500.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Oct. 21, 1867.

The Stock market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. In Government bonds there was little or nothing doing; 100¼, was bid for 10-40s; 111¼ for 6s of 1881; 104⅜ for June and July 7-30s; 111⅜ for '62 5-20s; 108⅜ for '64 5-20s; 109⅜ for '65 5-20s; and 106⅛ for July, '65 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 101½@101⅜, a slight decline, and old do. at 98, no change.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 49⅜ a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52, no change; Camden and Amboy, 124½, no change; Lehigh Valley at 52½, no change, and Catawissa preferred at 26¼, an advance of ¼; 64¼ was bid for Norristown; 58 for Minehill; 30 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do., and 26½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Hestonville sold at 12⅜; 18½ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 30 for Green and Coates, and 46 for Chesnut and Walnut.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, 168 was bid for Seventh National; 59 for Girard; 70 for City; 64 for Commonwealth; and 70 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares continue dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 37⅜, a decline of ⅜. 14 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 26 for preferred do.; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 144; 11 A. M., 140⅜; 12 M., 143⅜; 1 P. M. 143⅜.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money continues in active demand at 7 per cent. on Governments and other first-class collaterals. Commercial paper continues to be closely scrutinized, and passes from 7@10 per cent. for first-class names."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$100 U S 6s, 1881, cp. c.	111	10 sh Lehigh N stk	37⅜
$300 City 6s, New	101½	40 do	37⅜
$200 do. New	101½	7 sh Leh V R	62½
$1000 do. New	101½	2 do	62¾
$1200 do. New, lct	101⅜	20 sh Penna R	c&p. 58
$1500 do. New	101⅜	47 do	b. 52
$400 do. Old	98	90 do	52
$1000 Phil & Erie 6s, c.	90¼	32 sh Cam & Am	124

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Political Prospects.

From the N. Y. Nation.

The losses which the Republican party has sustained in every election that has occurred during this year, amounting to positive defeats in Connecticut, California, and Pennsylvania, and a loss equivalent to defeat in Ohio, make it necessary to survey the whole field, and consider dispassionately what political course the country is likely to take, what probability there is of the restoration of the Democrats to power, and what effect such an event may have upon the country.

The actual losses of the Republicans are a Governor in each of the States of Connecticut and California, seven members of the House of Representatives, and two United States Senators. The diminution of the Republican majority in the States which have thus far voted, as compared with last year, is in round numbers 107,000, viz.:—16,000 in Maine, 1500 in New Hampshire; 2700 in Vermont, 1000 in Rhode Island, 1500 in Connecticut, 19,000 in Pennsylvania, 40,000 in Ohio, 10,000 in Iowa, and 15,000 in California. There is every reason to suppose that the States which hold elections in November will increase this figure to 200,000, or about one-half of the entire Republican majority in the Northern States.

The result of the election in New York may easily be foreseen. The Democratic majorities in New York and Brooklyn will be reduced nearly 10,000 by the light vote, but the Republican majorities in the interior (amounting last year to 70,000) will be reduced by 30,000 or 40,000. In each of the counties of Albany, Rensselaer, and St. Lawrence there will be a Republican loss of some 2000 votes, in each of a dozen strong Republican counties, such as Alleghany, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Onondaga, etc., there will be a loss of 1000 votes or more, and a smaller loss in almost every other county. This leaves the Democratic ticket a majority in the State of from 7000 to 15,000, which, unless some unexpected change occurs before the election, it is tolerably certain to have.

These unfavorable results, however, are by no means conclusive indications of the prospect for 1868. The Democrats have made no actual gain in votes, except in Connecticut. Their victories have been won in consequence of the apathy or temporary disgust of Republicans. Of course it is impossible for the Republican party to act so unwisely as to drive into the opposite ranks those who have this year simply stayed at home. But, unless great follies are committed, New York and Indiana are the only large States which can be doubtful in 1868; and the Republican candidate is sure to carry 150 of the 247 electoral votes now recognized. If the South is reconstructed on the Congressional plan (and its vote upon any other basis will not be counted), the Republican majority will be increased. Supposing, however, that by the defection of Pennsylvania and Illinois, as well as New York and Indiana, a Democratic President should be elected, with a House of Representatives in sympathy with him, the Republicans have 34 of the 54 Senators until 1871 beyond doubt, with a moral certainty of retaining 30 until 1873, and a certainty that may fairly be called absolute of retaining 27 Senators until that time.

Sixteen Republican Senators hold over until 1873, thirteen until 1871, and of those who retire in 1869 six are from the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Rhode Island, and Vermont, which no one can pretend to consider doubtful, and one from Tennessee, who will be chosen by the present Legislature within a few days. Of the Senators retiring in 1871 seven are from Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota (a Johnson man), and Rhode Island, which are not doubtful States, besides two from New Hampshire and Tennessee. Our figures are, therefore, inside the bounds of reasonable certainty. If the Southern States are restored, it will be with at least ten Republican Senators (from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina) out of the twenty to which they will be entitled, and probably more.

Thus it appears certain that the policy of Congress cannot be reversed for six years to come, except by a change of views within the lines of the Republican party or by some act of revolutionary violence. Against the latter danger we are protected for at least another year by the fortunate circumstance that the governors of all the great central States, having at their command all the available militia force of the country, are thoroughly in sympathy with Congress, and would bring a powerful and well-organized body of troops to its aid in case of any outbreak. This consideration has made the result in Ohio, where alone a governor was elected this month, one of great importance. If the Democratic candidate had been elected there, Mr. Johnson might have felt much more disposed to try issues with Congress than he will feel now.

The moral effect of defeat this fall is, upon the whole, likely to be healthy to the Republican party. Its leaders will surely see the necessity of greater discretion, of using wiser means to attain the desired end, of abandoning schemes of local and private advantage, and of concentrating all the power of the party upon the main issues. The last point has become plain to them, and it is clear that some minor issues are to be abandoned. Whether Pennsylvanians can reconcile themselves to the obvious determination of the West to resist any further increase of the tariff, and whether the West can refrain from tampering with the currency to the ruin of the East, are questions yet undetermined. A wise forbearance upon all questions unconnected with reconstruction, and a vigorous enforcement of the policy of reconstruction already inaugurated, will yet give the Republicans a victory in 1868.

If, as we hear is the general wish of the party in the West, and of a large portion of it in the East, Mr. Pendleton is to be the Democratic candidate in 1868, the national credit will be at stake in the contest, even more than the questions of reconstruction. Mr. Pendleton's financial theories are undoubtedly popular within his own party, and may please some thoughtless Republicans in the West, where comparatively little of the national debt is held. The managers of the late Democratic Convention in this State had great difficulty in preventing it from committing itself to the support of Mr. Pendleton's views, which they were shrewd enough to know would be fatal to the party in this State, where so vast an amount is invested in national securities. Mr. Hoffman deserves great credit for his emphatic assertion of the duty of good faith on the part of the nation; and we should be glad to hope that the counsels of such men would prevail in the party at large. But the nomination of Mr. Pendleton would be an act of open war upon the national debt, and would, we think, secure a Republican victory on the Atlantic shore.

The completion of reconstruction will remove one of the embarrassments of the Republican party, though it may also deprive it of a popular issue. The work, when accomplished, cannot be easily undone, whereas the process keeps the country in a disturbed state. The efforts of Mr. Johnson to hinder its completion do not help his party; but so long as its success remains doubtful, there will be a good deal of natural vacillation in the minds of well-meaning men. Success is the final test of all such experiments in government; and until its success has been demonstrated, many supporters of the Congressional policy will hesitate at each new step that may be required. It seems probable that the recent elections will make Southern Republicans at once more prompt and more moderate than they might otherwise have been. They will see the necessity of maintaining harmony among themselves, and of finishing the work of restoration without delay. The colored voters will not reject the aid of white Southerners when offered in good faith; and by 1868 the Republican party may be assured of a real and lasting majority in several of the Southern States. Unlimited success in the Northern elections might easily mislead our Southern allies into a ruinous intolerance, of which there have already been some indications. We believe that the late seemingly untoward events may thus be fruitful of good to the whole country.

The Democratic Party and the South—The Real Issue.

From the N. Y. Times.

Senator Yates, in the letter read at the Cooper Institute the other evening, tersely indicated the prospective result of the restoration of the Democratic party to power. "No one can doubt," he wrote, "that the result would be the immediate recognition of the revolted States as lawful States in the Union, and the admission to seats in the Senate and House of Representatives of the leaders of the Rebellion, to resume their old influence and power in the politics of the nation." In other words, "The triumph of the Democratic party would be the reopening of every question settled by the war."

The motive of the Democratic party is manifest. Its chance of restoration to power is dependent upon the readmission of the Southern States to Congress, free from the conditions now being enforced. On the attainment of this object the very existence of the party is contingent. For with all its numerical strength in the North—notwithstanding its gains in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and the vigor with which it is fighting in New York and other States—the fact is indisputable that the salvation or the destruction of the Democracy is involved in the future of the South. Let it come back as though no Rebellion had occurred—with slavery overthrown, indeed, but with all the appliances of the slave system in full operation as before the war—and the re-establishment of Democratic authority over the land would be simply a question of time. On the other hand, bring the South into the Union subject to the terms and governed by the influences of the reconstruction acts—with the freedmen enfranchised, the prominent Rebels excluded from office, and the local organizations checked at the outset by the restraining hand of Congress—and Southern representation will thenceforward throw its weight adversely to the pretensions of Democracy. Thus reconstructed, the Government of the Union will be beyond the reach of the present Democratic leaders.

While, then, we are bound to confess that certain features of the Congressional plan were framed with a view to partisan advantage, it is equally clear that the course of the Democratic opposition is controlled by no higher considerations than those of party profit. Here, however, the analogy ends. Beyond this point there is not the shadow of resemblance. The reconstruction measures are warped by a partisan bias, but at least their general scope harmonizes with the objects which animated the North in the prosecution of the war. Granting that the experiment of universal negro suffrage is beset with difficulty, and that the disabilities imposed are more sweeping and harsh than wisdom or magnanimity would desire them to be, it must not be forgotten that the provisions of the scheme, of which these are parts, bear an obvious relationship to the one great object of securing and perpetuating divers essential results of the Union victory. The means employed may not be the most discreet imaginable, nor the spirit that employs them the most generous or amiable; but these defects will be forgiven if their effect be to build up the Union anew on a basis of justice and peace. With the Democracy the case is altogether different. What the war has done they seek to undo. The victories of the Union armies they would counteract by a surrender of all that the Rebel leaders demand. With guarantees of peace or justice they are ready to dispense, that thereby they may reinvest with the balance of governing power the States but recently in rebellion. To obtain for the Democratic party the help which alone can save it, they are prepared to clothe with authority as Senators and Representatives the unpunished, untaught, unrepentant promoters of Rebellion, that the Federal Government may be transferred from Union to Democratic hands. Divested of surplusage and disguises, this is all that the Democratic policy on this subject amounts to. It is an attempt by pretenses of constitutionality to ignore the lessons and upset the results of the war, and to secure for the Democracy a renewed alliance with the disaffected elements of the South.

Intoxicated with late occurrences, our opponents scarcely affect concealment. The last fortnight has changed the tone of many of them considerably. Twelve months ago negro enfranchisement had no more doughty champion than the leading Democratic journal of the Northwest. More recently our neighbor, the *World*, while bitter in its denunciation of the measures of Congress, was earnest in its recommendation to the South to accept them, and to comply with their requirements, as the sole means of regaining the privileges of the Union. The *World* then insisted that no available form of resistance could benefit the South as against the power of Congress, and our impression is that it counselled a prompt compliance with the prescribed conditions as preferable to prolonged exclusion. Since the elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania our contemporary has preached widely different doctrine. Instead of advising compliance with the law, it vehemently urges the Southern whites to stand aloof from the work of reconstruction, that they may embarrass and, if possible, defeat it. The hope is held out that by delaying reconstruction, readmission unincumbered by guarantees may be obtained through the successes of the Northern Democracy. One concession, and one only, is recommended, and that relates exclusively to a constitutional provision for insuring an equality of civil rights in the South. With this exception, the most rational and the most able of Democratic journals now scout the notion of reconstruction. It will listen to no talk of terms. It spurns every proposition for securing to the loyalty of the South the direction of Southern affairs. It will be content with nothing less than the unconditional restoration of the South—its colored people disfranchised, its Rebel leaders occupying the seats of Senators and Representatives, its theory of State rights intact and operative, and its machinery of local government worked in the identical interest which precipitated the conflict with national authority. Plainly stated, the design of the Democracy is to destroy the safeguards which the war has given to the Union, and to use whatever advantages may be acquired in the interest of Rebeldom.

The saying of Senator Yates is, then, in no respect exaggerated. "The triumph of the Democratic party would be the reopening of every question settled by the war." And, though we are not apprehensive of such a result, though we do not believe that any triumph is probable which would enable the Democracy to grasp again the reins of the National Government, the tendency of the party effort is sufficiently marked to reveal the real issue which underlies the contest now in progress. The merits of the struggle in this respect are too well defined to admit of extended misconception. Shall the States which preserved the Union dictate and enforce the conditions on which the excluded States are to be reconstructed? Or shall the States which combined and fought to destroy the Union be restored unconditionally, in order that their Rebel leaders may renew their alliance with Northern Democrats, and so regain political influence? As between the Republican and the Democratic parties, all other issues sink into trivial proportions. This issue it is, above all others, which should determine the judgment of this State for or against the Democratic party.

To talk of peace or harmony as an end to be promoted by the success of Democratic candidates anywhere, is simply absurd. There can be no real peace save that which recognizes as enduring the realities achieved by the war; no lasting harmony save that which springs from the reorganization of the South in conformity with the national sense of loyalty and right. To these conditions the principles and policy of the Democratic party are essentially antagonistic. Hence it is the disturbing party; the party whose return to power would unsettle the relations of the States, disturb the commerce and imperil the finances of the country, and revive the battle between the friends and enemies of the Union. Peace can be secured confidently only through the agencies which conquered the Rebellion and asserted the supremacy of the National Government. And these must be sought elsewhere than on the tickets or in the counsels of the party called Democratic.

General Butler's Finance.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

That Copperheads and Rebels should hate the national debt and seek to swindle the public creditors, we can fully understand. That debt is a necessary and onerous result of the Slaveholders' Rebellion. It symbolizes the efforts and sacrifices whereby our national existence was preserved. Whenever a poor man buys food or clothing for his family, he is compelled to pay some share of his hard earnings to defray the inevitable cost of raising the national flag over the forts, arsenals, armories, etc., whence the Rebels had torn it down and trampled it in the mire. If the Government could not have borrowed enormous sums, the Rebellion must have succeeded, and become a Revolution. Of course, whoever wishes it *had* succeeded, whether in dividing our country, or in "reconstructing" it on the basis of slavery everywhere and always, hates the debt, libels its holders, and will swindle them if he can.

General Butler stands on a different platform. He holds that the war for the Union was necessary and righteous. He holds that the money wherewith it was prosecuted was rightfully lent by the loan takers and borrowed by the Government. What else he holds, that seems to us strangely inconsistent with these positions, our patrons have read with pain in his two elaborate letters, whereof the second appeared in our last.

We do not care to follow him through the various positions taken in his last. They seem to us utterly inconsequent and immaterial. Grant that some, or even most, of the loans on which interest is expressly payable in specie do not specify that the principal shall be so paid, as in all our old loans nothing was said of specie. General Butler is quite aware that our Government borrowed money during our last war with Great Britain at 12 per cent., taking the amount—no, a good deal less than the amount—in the notes of suspended banks which were 10 to 30 per cent. below par; yet every cent of the face of these loans was paid in coin or its full equivalent, no matter though this was not stipulated.

But suppose this were not so. Suppose our Government, like other Governments, had often defrauded its creditors—what of it? Villainy is, unhappily, an every-day occurrence; does it therefore cease to be villainy?

Here are the essential facts, which General Butler's assertions and arguments seem to us in no respect to shake:—

The Government of the United States, fighting for its life against a formidable Rebellion, must have money—vast sums of it. One of its desperate expedients was the making of its own promises a legal tender within certain limitations. It said to its people, "You must take my demand notes as money in payments from me and from each other, save that I shall still collect my imposts in coin and pay out that coin as interest on my bonds. If you do not choose to hold my notes, you may at any time convert them into my bonds bearing six per cent. interest in coin." Thus the "legal tender" became a postponed debt, on which six per cent. interest in specie was to be paid at the holder's option. And, when nothing was said of paying the principal in coin, the reason was that nobody imagined or dreaded that, when the loan fell due, there would be any "legal tender," or paying otherwise than in coin or in its full equivalent.

But some timorous soul raised the question—"Will the Government pay the principal as well as the interest in coin?"—and the Secretary of the Treasury at once responded—"Certainly; principal as well as interest is payable in specie."

On the strength of this assurance, men sold houses and farms for less than half their present value, and loaned the proceeds to the Government. More was thus loaned in the two years preceding Lee's surrender than any people on earth had ever before loaned to their Government. Trust funds, the deposits of the poor in savings banks, the President's salary, and almost every loyal man's savings, were poured into the national coffers. Foreigners—Germans especially—invested largely in our bonds, as they clearly would not have done had they not trusted to the assurances given by Secretary Chase, and reiterated by every Treasury agent and by the journals intent on selling the bonds—conspicuously by the *Tribune*. From day to day, week to week, month to month, we urged every one to invest all he could spare in the bonds from time to time on the market, assuring them that they would be paid, principal and interest, in coin. General Butler's pay and allowances could not have been handed over to him even so promptly as they were, and would have been worth far less when he get them, if our countrymen and foreigners had not been assured and convinced that the Government bonds would surely be paid, principal and interest, in coin.

What is the meaning of *payment*? A man owes General Butler a debt, drawing interest. The debtor offers to give him therefor his note, payable nowhere, in nothing, and drawing *no* interest; would he consider that a tender of payment?

The resort to "legal-tender" at all was only justifiable by dire necessity. If the Government was able to pay in coin, then it was rascally to make its notes a legal tender. War and its fearful burdens absolutely compelled the resort. But nobody *then* talked of perpetuating the make-shift after peace should be restored; hence, little was said about the medium in which loans should be paid off. We all expected to escape from the slough of "legal-tender" long ere this—as we ought to have done.

Again, the Government borrowed in a short time large sums in currency, stipulating that these 7·30s should be convertible at maturity into Sixes, the interest payable in coin. What a swindling mockery was this, if the Sixes might be paid off in "legal-tender," 44 per cent. below coin!

General Butler threatens the Republican party with defeat if it holds with us on this subject. We can only answer—Better defeat than dishonor! No party can be always in power; and if the Republican must go down, let this be inscribed on its tombstone—"It sacrificed power by daring to be sternly just."

Now, as to high interest, exemption from taxation, etc., seven-eighths of the national debt is within the immediate control of the Government. The Seven-thirties may be paid off in cash or Five-twenties very soon; the Five-twenties may be redeemed at par, as they shall respectively have been five years issued; and any or all of our public debt can meantime be purchased with coin for far less than its face. If, then, the rate of interest is high, it can be lowered as fast as people can be found to take new bonds; and, if it be wrong to exempt bonds from taxation, we may subject the new bonds to taxation of every kind. We believe our whole debt might be funded in a taxable six or non-taxable five per cent. but for the fear of some Butlerian dodge which looks to us like repudiation, whatever the General may call it. We hold, therefore, that every such letter or other manifesto as General Butler's is costing the country millions on millions by keeping our Sixes down to 71 or thereabout in London when British Threes sell at 94—twenty-three per cent. higher than our Government's promise to pay twice as much per annum. Let all unite in supposing:—"Our debt shall be paid, principal and in interest, to the last farthing!" and we can sell Fives as high as Great Britain could sell Fours—that it, above par. And then we may have all but a fraction of our debts funded at five per cent. within five years; and the saving of interest would soon pay off the principal. We object to General Butler's scheme—first, that it is rascally; next, that, like most knavery, it is ruinously expensive.

We think General Butler wise in declining to discuss "moral considerations," but less happy in his decrial of a "public conscience." The "public conscience" is an aggregation of private consciences, and only to be understood and appreciated by those who make some contribution thereto. Let each confine himself to such topics as he comprehends.

The Reconstruction Question in Congress—What Ought to Be Done.

From the N. Y. Herald.

What effect will the late elections have upon Congress? Will the two houses still adhere to their radical leaders and their extreme measures, or be guided by the instructions of the late elections? The voice of Ohio, for example, warns the party in power of the rocks and shoals which lie before them as distinctly as the elections of last autumn point out the way of safety and success. If the Republicans would settle this business of Southern reconstruction on a fair and enduring basis, if they would retain the power which they hold to the finishing of this great work of restoration, the way is so plainly marked before them that he who runs may read it. On the other hand, the road to swift destruction is not less plainly indicated. Which road will the two houses take? What will Congress do?

The experimental measures of the last three sessions on negro suffrage for the reclamation of the Rebel States, as far as submitted to the bar of public opinion, have been condemned by the loyal States. The developments of Southern universal negro suffrage under the five Southern military commanders, pointing, as they clearly do, to Southern negro political supremacy and to a negro balance of power in our national affairs, have startled the public mind of the North, and its first warnings have been heard in these recent elections. If this radical programme is adhered to by Congress, these warnings will assume a bolder form of expression, and in the elections of next year the party deeming itself too powerful to be dislodged will be shattered into fragments and dismissed in disgrace. There will be a political revolution in the settlement of the Presidential succession as remarkable and decisive as that which broke up the old pro-slavery Democracy at the Charleston Convention.

Mr. Stevens, the impracticable radical leader of the House of Representatives, thanks God for these late elections, as involving the proper rebuke to the Republican party for playing the coward's part. He is mistaken, for in Pennsylvania, where this universal negro suffrage issue was avoided, the party substantially holds its own; while in Ohio, where the friends of Mr. Chase distinctly presented this issue in the form of an amendment to the State Constitution, they are terribly defeated, and by Republican votes. We may expect a similar result on the same question in New York in November, though here the Republicans, snuffing danger in the air, have postponed the issue as an amendment of the State Constitution. "Old Thad" and Wendell Phillips, and all their disciples of the radical school, are all wrong. They would charge bayonets against an impassable stone wall; but in a council of war, if common sense is to prevail, their foolish instructions will be rejected, and they, too, will be set aside.

The Constitutional amendment submitted from the Thirty-ninth Congress, first session, and ratified by a sufficient number of States to make it part of the supreme law of the land, is the true policy of the Fortieth Congress. All these subsequent measures pushing to the hazardous ultimatum of universal negro suffrage in the work of Southern reconstruction ought to be repealed, and the conservative Republicans and Democrats of the two Houses have the power to do this thing and to reestablish the conditions of this aforesaid Constitutional amendment. What are they? They are—First, that in all their civil rights citizens of the United States, of all colors, shall stand in all the States upon a footing of equality. Second, that suffrage and representation in Congress shall go together, as each State for itself may elect; that where there is any abridgment of what is known as universal suffrage, there shall be a corresponding reduction in counting the people for representation. Third, that certain leading Rebels shall be disfranchised and excluded from office until absolved by a two-third vote of each House of Congress. Fourth, that the national debt and soldiers' bounties shall be held as sacred obligations; but that all Rebel debts and all claims for slaves shall be void. Fifth, that Congress shall have the power to enforce these provisions of the supreme law.

Is not this plan of reconstruction enough? All the Northern States have emphatically approved it; Tennessee has been restored under it, and why not the others of the Rebel States? Because they rejected it? Try them again, then, and they will be wiser. They will be glad to take it on the sober second thought. Thus, within six months from the meeting of Congress this whole business may be settled, and permanently, too—civil rights, suffrage and representation, Rebel disabilities, Rebel debts and claims for slaves, and the national debt and soldiers' bounties and all—in being fixed in the Federal Constitution. We must have some of these things in the Constitution, or we shall have no security for the future. This great amendment, then (already ratified, if we are not mistaken), is the policy for Congress and the party in power, while the road of Stevens, Wade, Sumner, Phillips, Butler, Chandler, and their followers, is the road to dissolution, revolution, anarchy, bankruptcy, and destruction.

Garibaldi—Pope Pius.

From the N. Y. World.

Until the present exciting aspect changes, and still more during the new emergencies likely to arise, the contest in Italy will occupy the attention and absorb the interest of Christendom. The decision of Napoleon elevates it from a local insurrection to the rank and dignity of a European question, possibly of the first magnitude.

As the germ of the oak is to be found in the bursting acorn, its life being the identical life of the developed tree, so the spirit of Garibaldi on the one side, and that of Pope Pius IX on the other, contain the seminal principles of the rising contest, however colossal may be its consequences. Garibaldi represents what is most aggressive in innovating modern tendencies; the Pope what is most ancient in existing civilization. The Papacy is the oldest and most time-honored of all extant institutions. As a spiritual power it is very far from being effete; indeed there are symptoms that it is extending its hold upon the conscience and religious sympathies of the world. Protestantism has made no relative gains since the era of the Reformation.

Every country of the Old World which remained Catholic after the great struggle in the sixteenth century is Catholic still, while in the New World every country south of our own acknowledges spiritual allegiance to the Holy See. In our own country, originally settled by Puritans and Episcopalians, the Catholics rank among our largest and most growing sects; while in Canada, besides the adherence of the old French inhabitants to the Catholic faith, that Church has considerable strength among those who speak the English tongue. Moreover, there is in England and the United States a perceptible Romanizing tendency in the bosom of Protestantism. It is exhibited in the activity and influence of what is called high-churchism, and latterly in the outbreak of ritualism. As compared with Protestantism, Catholicity is not on the decline, and has not been for two centuries. There is indeed a general decay of faith by which all forms of Christianity suffer, but the Catholic the least of any.

In this country, where we have opportunities of observation, there is, out of the Episcopal Church and its Romanizing tendencies, a growing spiritual torpor and a constant ebb of religious interest. The majority of our Protestant clergy retain their hold on the public mind by their activity in various humanitarian, reformatory, and political schemes, and by trying to outbid each other in matters which interest the public more deeply than religion. The Catholic clergy, on the other hand, here, and we suppose the world over, devote themselves to the spiritual wants of their flocks. In our larger towns they keep open almost the only places where the poorer classes may worship without feeling themselves overborne by the spirit of caste or excluded by expense. We conclude, therefore, that the spiritual influence of the Papacy suffers no decay, except from the skepticism and secular preoccupation which are undermining all religion, and that it loses less from these causes than the rival forms of Christianity.

In speaking of the decadence and crumbling influence of the Papacy we refer only to its temporal authority, which is in the last stages of decline, and perhaps on the point of dissolution. No enlightened historian, no philosophic reasoner worthy of the name, whether Protestant or Catholic, disputes the beneficent influences of the Papacy during the Middle Ages. It was the only barrier against the supremacy of brute force, the only conserver of learning, the only bond of communion and intercourse among the nations of Christendom. Commerce and civilization, a constant interchange of intelligence, and the new agencies for the promotion and diffusion of public opinion, have gradually superseded this necessity for the kind of influence once excited by the Papacy. The new social forces have taken that part of its work, and by doing it better have rendered obsolete a venerable institution without whose fostering aid these new forces would have been stilled in their birth. The temporal authority of the Pope has long ceased to be self-subsistent. There has not been a day since the return of Pius IX to Rome in 1849 when his power would not have toppled, if unsupported by secular monarchs.

If the Pope, as a temporal sovereign, represents the most ancient, venerable, and longest-lived of all existing institutions, Garibaldi, on the other side, is the embodiment of whatever is most headlong and aggressive in the modern spirit. It is his impracticable and opinionated zeal which has precipitated the present crisis, and the vigorous and admiring sympathy he excites is what renders it formidable. It seems to us quite beside the mark to dilate on Garibaldi's narrowness, his impolitic zealotry, his unreasoning contempt of the advice of superior men. These are the very qualities which make him strong. A sledge-hammer is a rude and simple instrument; but if its vigorous blows be delivered upon a single point, it will break the hardest stones. Garibaldi is in some respects a political force of the highest order. In the first place, as a chief attribute of his ascendency over other minds, he has that perfectly clear and settled perception of his aims which excludes doubt or vacillation.

This firm grasp of his purposes cause vaguer and less inflexible minds to lean on him with confidence. This strenuous steadiness of aim belongs to all men born for influence; but in Garibaldi it is the rudder of a small ship. With a mind of more breadth and penetration it would make him a great man. Another source of his influence is the simplicity of his life, which gains for him the credit of single-hearted devotion to a cause. He covets and enjoys reputation, but neither friend nor foe suspects him of sordid ambition. With these qualities, which are potent elements of leadership in all epochs, Garibaldi joins the advantage of moving with the most modern current of his time, and of being fitted by his intrepidity to strike when other men would only think. His ungovernable impulsiveness may lead him to strike before the time is ripe, but the electric effect even of premature blows strengthens a growing cause.

Millions of hearts beat quicker at the fame of Garibaldi's attempts. It signifies little that intelligent men contemn his lack of judgment; the multitudes who admire are still narrower than himself, and have therefore no sense of his deficiencies. The glowing admiration he elicits is a popular offset to reverence for the Holy Father which is rooted in many hearts. Perhaps both sentiments are equally unreflecting. Each, however, having the merit of hearty sincerity, is a potent political force, and each will be utilized to the utmost by the stronger hands into which the contest is about to pass. Garibaldi and the Pope, the ancient and the modern spirit, are merely the pieces on the chess-board with which the game of European politics will be played, by men who care little for one cause or the other except so far as they can make it serve their lust of power.

Napoleon makes the first move, and opens the game with his customary duplicity and skill. He pretends that the Pope is in peril, not from insurrection but invasion, and that he intervenes against the invaders. When he interposed to save and restore the Pope in 1849, he pretended that he sent an army to Rome out of friendship to the new republic, although the Roman republicans had never invited him. The use made of his troops disclosed his real intentions. The purpose and the motives are much the same now as then. It is an appeal to the sympathies of Catholic Europe, and especially of Catholic France. In the rural districts, where there remains much of the simple piety of the olden time, the clergy have great influence, and the people are not infected with the spirit of the clubs and coteries of Paris. While Napoleon is strong among his Catholic subjects his throne rests on a pretty secure basis, the troops about the capital being a tolerable safeguard against sedition so long as the rest of the empire is tranquil. By strengthening his reliance on his Catholic subjects he gains their support in the war for which he desires a pretext, and weakens his possible enemies by the same kind of appeal to their Catholic subjects. A war undertaken to maintain the rights of the Holy Father would begin on plausible grounds, and if Prussia should intervene France would easily place her in the light of an aggressor. Napoleon's industrious preparation since the beginning of the year, and the counter-preparations of Prussia, equally formidable, are perhaps the best indexes to what is coming.

If a great war grows out of these troubles, it will begin between France and Italy. If Prussia shall come to the aid of her late ally, Austria will support Napoleon, and the war grow to colossal magnitude. It was by the combined arms of Austria and France that the Pope was restored in 1849, and the Catholics of both countries would readily support their rulers in a similar joint attempt. If, as the result of the contest, Prussia should be humbled, weakened, and reduced to her former relative rank, Napoleon would have accomplished his wishes, and Austria might be compensated by the restoration of some of her losses in the late war. These are probably the aims in contemplation; but their accomplishment depends upon the uncertain fortunes of war.

A London telegram states that the *Times* advises the King of Italy to get beforehand with Napoleon by promptly marching to Rome, and occupying the holy city himself. This would be a weapon with a double edge. Napoleon might thereupon charge that Victor Emanuel had thrown off the mask by open participation in an invasion which he had before secretly abetted. So far as Napoleon could make this appear plausible, he would have ground for accusing Victor Emanuel of a breach of treaty, and would thus find a legitimate *casus belli*. The advice of the London *Times* may, after all, be good; but it would need to be followed with great skill in the treatment of the Pope to prevent Napoleon turning it to his advantage.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps,

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

16 5 2m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

HARRISON'S PATENT PAINT RESOLVANT, or Paint and Varnish Remover, for painters, furniture and carriage makers, printers, and family use. The preparation will remove the hardest and oldest paint from any surface without scraping and without injuring the wood, or making it unfit for fresh paint. It washes off with water, taking the paint, varnish, or oil with it. It is cheaper, more expeditious, and more thorough than burning.

For sale by all Druggists and Paint dealers in the United States, Canadas, and West Indies. 2 23mwf2m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN GRANT CLUB.—Under this title a club of young gentlemen was formed in this city on the 10th inst., and the following plan of organization was adopted:—

Article 1. This association shall be called the "Young Men's Republican Grant Club of Philadelphia."

Article 2. The objects of the Club shall be:—First, to use all proper and honorable efforts to secure the nomination of General Ulysses S. Grant as the candidate of the Republican party for the next President of the United States; and second, by the use of such efforts, to secure the election of the Republican candidate for that office.

Article 3. The officers of the Club shall be a President, one Vice-President for each Ward in the city, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, and a Treasurer, who, together, shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Club.

Article 4. The present subscribers to these articles, and all who shall hereafter be elected to membership, and sign these articles, shall be members of the club.

We understand it is the intention of the club to throw their banner to the breeze from their rooms on Chesnut street, at an early date.

Young men approving the objects of the club and desiring to become members, should send their names and address to any one of the following committee:—

Samuel C. Perkins, Charles H. T. Collis, Simon Gratz, William J. McElroy, Horatio G. Jones, Thomas J. Worrell, George S. West, George M. Connaroe, William H. Ruddiman, Thomas Bradford Dwight, H. P. Muirheid, William P. Messick, Christian Kneass, Joseph K. Fletcher, J. Wilson McArthur, William Brook Rawle, J. G. Rosengarten, John E. Latta, and Robert N. Wilson.

FUNERAL OF A CLERGYMAN.—The remains of R. A. Fleischman, late pastor of the First German Baptist Church of this city, were interred in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery on Saturday afternoon. There were present at the funeral representations of the clergy from New York, New Jersey, and different parts of this State. The deceased departed this life suddenly on Tuesday morning last, his death having been caused by paralysis of the heart. He attended a church meeting the night previous, and appeared to be in the enjoyment of good health. He had been pastor of the First German Baptist Church about twenty-four years, and was the first German Baptist preacher in the United States. The funeral services took place at the church of which he was pastor, Sixth street, above Poplar. Rev. Howard Malcolm, D. D., presided.

The Scriptures were read by Rev. H. Scheffer, of the First German Baptist Church, New York. Prayer was offered up by Rev. H. Trumpp, of the Pilgrim Baptist Church, New York. Addresses were made in English by Rev. William Cathcart and Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, of this city, and in German by Rev. A. Henrick, of Williamsport, Pa., and Rev. J. C. Haselhuhn, of Newark, N. J. Prayer was then offered up by Rev. Edward Austermahl, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. H. Scheffer. The funeral sermon was preached yesterday morning, before a large congregation, by Rev. J. C. Haselhuhn, at the church of which the deceased was pastor.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE.—One of the conductors on the Second and Third street railroad, named Ephraim Styles, died at his residence, near the Kensington depot, on Saturday evening, from the effects of injuries received on the night of the 8th instant. Four or five men got into the car on which Styles was conductor, on the evening named, and refused to pay their fare when called upon. On Mr. Styles insisting upon payment, one of the gang knocked him down with a blackjack, and the others kicked him in an outrageous manner before leaving the car. The conductor, though severely injured, continued his duties for several days, but he became so ill that he was compelled to take to his bed, where he remained until he died. Several of the rowdies were arrested the day after the occurrence, and were held to bail. One of the party, it is said, participated in the attack which ended the life of Mr. Richard Taylor.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR NOVEMBER, 1867, contains:—The Mines of Santa Eulalia, Chihuahua; The Forest Fire; Personal Recollections of the War; An Old Apple Woman, with an Illustration; A Daughter to Spare; Mary Woolstonecraft; The Hungry Heart; Our Man Barnabas; Poe at West Point; Calico; Blind People; The Cave of the Winds; Wrecked at Sea; More of the Great Show at Paris; Another Weak-minded Woman; Advent; Prints, Pictures, and Prices; Editor's Easy Chair; Monthly Record of Current Events; Editor's Drawer. For sale by Lippincott & Co., and T. B. Peterson & Brother.

A MOTHER ATTEMPTS TO KILL HER CHILD.—Yesterday morning, a servant girl named Margaret Anspaugh, employed by the proprietor of a hotel on Arch street, gave birth to a female child. Soon after, the occupants of an adjoining room heard the window raised and afterwards the cries of the child proceeding from the yard. A policeman was acquainted with the circumstance and obtained possession of the infant. Strange to say, it appeared to be uninjured, although thrown from the fifth story, and was still alive at a late hour last night. The mother was closely watched during the day, and will be taken in charge this morning by the proper authorities.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Madame Adelaide Ristori will appear this evening in her great *role* of *Elizabeth*, which attracted such immense audiences last season. Signor Bozzo will assume the part of "Essex" on this occasion for the first time in this city, and the cast will be *distingue* in other parts. Ristori can only appear in this city for five nights, commencing with this evening. On Wednesday night she will produce her new play, by Giacometti (author of *Elizabeth*) entitled *Marie Antoinette*. Tickets for any and all the Ristori nights can be obtained at Trumpler's.

MISS RICHINGS, with her English Opera Troupe, opens at the Academy of Music next Monday evening.

AT THE ARCH, this evening, the new drama of *Nobody's Daughter* will be produced for the first time here. Miss Kate Reignolds has been re-engaged in order to have her personate her original triple part of "Jenny Willson," "Lady Eversleigh," and "Miss Brewer," in which she will sing two popular ballads. *Nobody's Daughter* will be well cast in other parts, and will be produced with some new and startling scenic effects. On Monday evening, November 4th, Miss Olive Logan's *Surf* will be brought out, with Mrs. John Drew in a capital character.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—The popular Philadelphia tragedian, Mr. J. B. Roberts, will make his first appearance this evening in Bouicault's fine historical play of *Louis XI*, supported by the entire strength of the company. To those who have not seen Mr. Roberts in the part, we would say that he acts it with all the grace and power of Charles Kean, and without that great histrion's unpleasant mannerisms.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. D. P. Bowers will commence an engagement to-night, opening in *Mary Stuart*, supported by all the favorites of the stock company. A pleasant farce will follow the drama.

AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE several novelties will be presented this evening.

CARL SENTZ will give his fourth Matinee at Horticultural Hall on next Thursday afternoon.

FOREPAUGH'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE opens to-day, at the Central Skating Park, Fifteenth and Wallace streets. Exhibitions will be given every afternoon and evening, and they are worth a visit.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY, at the Eleventh Street Opera House, besides their *Hurrah Trip Around the World*, present *The Richmond Raiders*, a practical illustration of whisky raids.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing 30 6m

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY
SUN RISES.....6 17 | MOON RISES.....morn.
SUN SETS.....5 12 | HIGH WATER.....8 03

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
HENRY WINSOR, CHARLES WHEELER, JAMES T. YOUNG, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 2
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 8
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 5
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Oct. 5
Atalanta	London	New York	Oct. 6
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 8
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 8
Union	Southampton	New York	Oct. 8
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 9
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 9
Atlantic	Southampton	New York	Oct. 9
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 10
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Oct. 12
China	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 12
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 12
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 12
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Oct. 12

FOR EUROPE.

Europa	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 23
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Cuba	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 23
New York	New York	Bremen	Oct. 24
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Atalanta	New York	London	Oct. 26
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 26
Fulton	New York	Havre	Oct. 26
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 26

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 21
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 22
Columbia	New York	Havana	Oct. 24
Alliance	Philada.	Charleston	Oct. 28
H. Hudson	Philada.	Havana	Oct. 29
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Oct. 31

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Barque Linda, Hewlit, Barbadoes, J. R. Rue & Son.
Brig M. C. Rosevelt, Farnsworth, Savannah, Merchant & Co.
Schr W. B. Mann, Stanford, St. Marys, Ga., via Savannah, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr M. Fillmore, Chase, Boston, Mershon & Cloud.
Schr J. S. Shiviter, Lee, Mobile, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr M. J. Russell, Smith, Lynn, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr H. E. Dodge, Freeman, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr W. H. Sargent, Sargent, Portland, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr Jesse Williamson, Corson, Richmond, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 50, Corson, Norwich, Mammoth Vein Coal Co.
Str Alexandria, Pratt, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str J. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str G. H. Stout, Ford, Washington, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Schr F. P. Simpson, Hasleton, 5 days from Washington, with shingles to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, 6 days from Pantego, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr E. H. Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Ridle, Bernice, 2 days from St. Martins, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Garnet, Marshall, 1 day from Lewes, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr M. J. Russell, Smith, from Lynn.
Schr J. E. Dodge, Freeman, from Providence.
Schr R. Vanneman, Vanneman, from Boston.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shrouhire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Frank Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 18—9 P. M.—The following vessels from Philadelphia went to sea to-day:—Barques Wavelet, for Antwerp; Village Belle, for Londonderry; Roanoke for Laguayra; and brig Augusta, for Havre. Wind W SW. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ships Burmah, Davison; Chieftain, Maguire; Bessie Harris, Woodworth; Tonawanda, Julins; and Cornwallis, Allen, for Philadelphia, were up at Liverpool 5th inst.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 19th inst.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 19th inst.

Barque Eugenia Dennis, hence, at St. Marys, Ga., 16th inst.

Brig R. H. Hesler, Jones, hence, below Boston 17th instant.

Brig Rathboni, Coomba, hence, at Bangor 17th inst.

Schr T. S. Clark, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 19th inst.

Schr Restless, Ryder, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 18th inst.

Schrs J. B. Austin, Davis, and C. Hall, Doughty, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 17th inst.

Schr Ceres, Trefethen, hence for Dover, at Gloucester 16th inst.

Schr Revenue, Gandy, hence, at Fall River 17th inst.

Schr M. McNeil, Snow, for Philadelphia, sailed from St. Marys, Ga., previous to 11th inst.

Schrs A. Curtis, Patterson; M. Price, Ganses; M. Van Dusen, Reconsil, Haley; Haley; and Reading RR. No. 46, Tatem, hence, at Richmond 18th inst.

Schrs W. Mowe, Hilton, and Mary Ella, Tapley, hence, at Portsmouth 16th inst.

Schrs H. Croskey, Potter, and Sarah, Cobb, hence, at New Bedford 18th inst.

Schr Hattie E. Sampson, hence, at Portland 18th instant.

Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, hence for Boston, at Edgartown 16th inst.

Schrs A. M. Lee, Duke; Cherub, Lamon; and Port Royal, Moore, hence, at Washington 18th inst.

Steamer Norfolk, Vance, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 17th inst.

Steamer Edward, Beck, hence, at Norwich 17th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official information has been received at this office from the Acting Lighthouse Inspector at New Orleans, La., that during the recent severe storm on that coast (Oct. 3 and 4, 1867), the light at Shell Keys, on the S. point of Marsh Island, one of the Shell Keys, was entirely destroyed. Due public notice of its re-establishment will be given.

By order,
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Oct. 14, 1867.

The Norwegian Government has given notice of an alteration having been made since the 15th day of August, 1867, in the Heg Holm light, Christiania Fiord, of which the following is a translation:—

It is made known herewith that the Heg Holm light, for sailing into the harbor of Christiania, will from to-day exhibit a red light, instead of as heretofore a white one.

The reflection seaward is unchanged; in other respects the light will be visible within a range of 180 degrees: thus from inwards, instead of as before only from seawards.

Christiania, Aug. 15, 1867.

By command of their lordships,
GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, Sept. 20, 1867.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
9 10 2m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

FINE PARMESAN CHEESE,
DUTCH HEAD CHEESE,
YOUNG AMERICA, OR
IMITATION ENGLISH STILTON CHEESE,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
S. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.,
8 14 Philadelphia.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
WHITE CLOVER HONEY,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.
11 7 rp

REAL ESTATE SALES.

PUBLIC SALE.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, CHURCH Lane, third house east of the Railroad, Germantown, extending through to Armat street—two fronts.

On TUESDAY, Oct. 29, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that lot of ground with the stone messuage thereon erected, situate on the northwest side of Church lane, formerly Mill street, in the Twenty-second Ward; beginning at a stake set for a corner of this and other ground formerly of said Trevor T. Fowler, but now of Edward Armstrong; thence by the same north 47 deg. 30 min., west 293 feet 9 inches to ground formerly of Shoemaker and Thomas, now of Elizabeth Ann Hemsley; thence partly along the said Elizabeth Ann Hemsley's ground and partly by the hereinafter described lot, south 42 deg. 30 min., west 166 feet 6 inches to a line which divides this from land now or late of James R. Lambdin; thence by the same south 47 deg. 30 min., east 291 feet and ½ inch to Church lane; thence along the northwesterly side of said Church lane north 46 deg. 11 min., east 12 feet 6 inches to a point, and thence north 42 deg. 28 min., east 88 feet 7 inches to the place of beginning.

Also, all that lot of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate on the southeast side of Armat street, adjoining the above; beginning at a stake set for a corner of this and other ground formerly of Trevor T. Fowler, but now of Elizabeth Ann Hemsley; thence extending also the side of Armat street south 42 deg 40 min., west 15 feet; thence south 47 deg. 40 min. east by ground formerly of said Trevor T. Fowler, but now of Emma H. Swan 177 feet; thence by the same south 42 deg. 40 min., west 50 feet; thence south 47 deg. 40 min., east by lot No. 3 in a plan of lots of Charles H. Shoemaker and Robert H. Thomas, 37 feet; hence north 42 deg. 40 min., east partly by ground now or late of James R. Lambdin and partly by the above described lot 65 feet, and thence north 47 deg. 40 min., west by ground of the said Elizabeth Ann Hemsley 214 feet to the place of beginning. (Under and subject as respects a part of the 178 last described, viz.:—A lot 15 feet front on Armat street, and extending in depth 191 feet 10 the free use and privilege of said Elizabeth Ann Hemsley, her heirs and assigns, owners, tenants, occupiers of her premises bounding thereon, at all times hereafter, as a passage way and carriage road, and for the purpose of laying gas and water pipes therein, in common with the said Spencer R. Hazard, his heirs and assigns, and occupiers of his premises bounding thereon.) The house is well built and is handsomely finished with all the modern conveniences; has parlor, library, dining-room, and large pantry, with hot and cold water, and two kitchens on the first floor; six chambers, bath-room, and water-closet; third floor, large and small store-room and two attics, observatory, closed in with glass, from which there is a fine view of the surrounding country.

No expense has been spared in fitting up the house as the residence of the present owner. It has every convenience—stationary washstands, low down grates, bay windows, piazza extending around three sides of the house. The grounds are tastefully laid out, with an abundance of shade trees, gravel walks, vegetable garden, etc. The carriage avenue to Armat street is 195 feet long and 10 feet wide, entirely overshaded by a superb avenue of trees, making a beautiful promenade; also, a stone stable and carriage-house, with accommodations for four horses and four carriages, built in the best manner, with oak stalls and posts, hay-loft, and coachman's room. The location is one of the most healthy and convenient in Germantown. From Church lane station it is only three minutes by a paved walk, and from the village depot only ten minutes.

Terms—Cash. Immediate possession. Plan at the Auction Rooms.

May be examined any day previous to sale.

THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
Philadelphia, October, 1867. 10 21 7t

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NOW READY,
Gentlemen's and Youths'
BOOTS AND CAITERS
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

FRENCH PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS for Balls and Parties.
SINGLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
LIGHT DOUBLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
FRENCH CORK-SOLED BOOTS, very easy for tender feet.
QUILTED SOLED BOOTS made by hand.
GUM SOLED BOOTS, very durable, and guaranteed to keep the feet dry.

Having fitted the second story of my store for some of my workmen, I am able to make any sort of Boots to order, at very short notice. Fair dealing and a moderate price is my motto. A trial is all I desire.

WM. H. HELWEG,
NO. 535 ARCH STREET,
9 28 smw3m One door below Sixth.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $12 00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $10 00.
FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $10 00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $8 00.

BOYS' FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
At very low prices,

BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
9 17 rp ABOVE CHESNUT.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND,

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK,
WALNUT BOARDS,
WALNUT PLANK,
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 6 24

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVIS IMPORTANT!
BEAUX MEUBLES,
pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements, Garnis et Couverts de Tapis
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
EBENISTES,
CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 13me.

SPECIAL CARD.

FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
CABINET MAKERS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPRICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
MEUBEL FABRICKANT
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT. Philadelphia.

AVISO.
MEUBLES FINO
EN
EXHIBICION.
In Serie de Cuartos,
COLOCADO
COMO
Salas de recibimiento
y
CUARTOS DE CAMARA. 9 26 2m

WILLIAM WITTFELD.
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,
Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia
Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE comprising—
SOLID ROSEWOOD
SOLID WALNUT
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH,
TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND
COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND
KITCHEN FURNITURE.
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS ETC.,
All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.
N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 8 15 smthsm

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
MODERN AND ANTIQUE!
PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 21 tf NO. 46 S. SECOND STREET.

PARISIAN FURNITURE.
JUST IMPORTED FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The most handsome and valuable assortment ever imported, selected by
MR. LUTZ
In person. It will be sold at a small advance on first cost. It is now arranged for inspection.
WAREROOMS, [10 4 fmwlm
NO. 191 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS
TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. F. GUSTINE,
8 13 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 2

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 23 mwf No. 724 MARKET Street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street
Above Market.
OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

CHAMPION
CLOTHES-WRINGERS
REDUCED TO $8·50.
CRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 16 NO. 609 ARCH STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI.—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Director.....J. GRAU
SEASON OF FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
Reappearance of the most celebrated tragedienne,
MADAME ADELAIDE RISTORI.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, October 21,
In her great character of
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
Debut of Signor BOZZO as ESSEX.
TO-MORROW (Tuesday), Oct. 22—MARY STUART.
WEDNESDAY—MARIE ANTOINETTE.
Giacometti's last and greatest elaborate work will be presented, with great splendor, gorgeous costumes, and new scenery of the most costly character.
Admission to Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. Seats for any night and the Matinee can be had to-day at the Academy of Music, and at TRUMPLER'S New Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street.

FOREPAUGH'S
MAMMOTH MANAGERIE
AND MODEL CIRCUS
WILL OPEN FOR SIX DAYS AND NIGHTS,
MONDAY AFTERNOON, October 21, at 2,
CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
BROAD AND WALLACE STREETS,
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, October 22, 23, 24, 25, 26,
AFTERNOON AND NIGHT,
First time in Philadelphia for twenty-seven years, of a
LIVING GIRAFFE,
OR CAMEL LEOPARD,
225 BIRDS AND BEASTS,
LARGEST CARAVAN EVER SEEN,
Where the first performance
WILL TAKE PLACE AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE GIRAFFE CAGE
Will not be drawn in procession, but
THE ANIMALS WILL BE AT THE SHOW.
REMEMBER!
This is the
ONLY BIG MENAGERIE.
ONLY FIRST-CLASS CIRCUS
which have been, or will be for some time in this city. [1t
Admission.....50c.
Children, 10 years and under.....25c.

CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
OPEN TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
The great
APOCALYPSE,
Illustrated; The Book of
REVELATIONS
Unsealed; the
VISIONS OF ST. JOHN
Opened to view, in fifty splendid Moving Tableaux, showing what St. John saw when a Door in
HEAVEN WAS OPENED.
THE DAY OF JUDGMENT.
STARTLING SPECTACLES,
SCENES OF UNPARALLELED BEAUTY.
ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HALL IS PLACED AT TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS.
No Reserved Seats.
EXHIBITION WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock, when children will be admitted for 15 cents each. Doors open, Evening, at 7 o'clock; commence at 8. Afternoons, doors open at 2 o'clock; commence at 2½. Ticket office open during the day.

Religious papers of EVERY DENOMINATION copy and call attention to this advertisement, and send bill to Concert Hall.
A. CUDNEY, Proprietor.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER.
MONDAY, AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
Maeder and Fulton's great drama of
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER,
with its startling effects, and
Miss KATE REIGNOLDS as JENNY WILLSON,
Miss BREWER, and LADY EVERSLEIGH,
Aided by the Full Company.
During the piece a Gambling Scene.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MISS REIGNOLDS.
MONDAY, November 4, first time, SURF.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
N. E. cor. NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at ¼ to 8. MONDAY EVENING, October 21, 1867,
The popular tragedian,
Mr. J. B. ROBERTS,
will appear in Boucicault's historical tragedy, in five acts, translated from the French, entitled
LOUIS XI.
KING OF FRANCE
Louis XI.....Mr. J. B. ROBERTS
To conclude with the Morton's popular farce of
MY PRECIOUS BETSY.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, October 21,
Engagement of the distinguished American actress,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
The historical tragedy in four acts, entitled
MARY STUART.
To conclude with the favorite farce,
GRIMSHAW, BAGSHAW, AND BRADSHAW.
SATURDAY—FAMILY MATINEE.
A GREAT BILL.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
In Grand Ballets Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19 3m

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GRAND MATINEE
By CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA of 40 Performers,
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON
(Commencing October 3, 1867), at 3 o'clock.
Vocalist—Mr. JEAN LOUIS.
SINGLE ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Package of four Tickets for $1.
To be had at Boner & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the door. 9 25 1m

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS—TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
The MAMMOTH STEREOPTICON, for a short time only, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, October 21, at 8 o'clock. This instrument produces the same effect obtained by a parlor stereoscope, of making objects stand out in bold relief, only on a gigantic scale. The collection embraces several hundred of the finest European and American views, enabling the managers to vary their programme from time to time. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.
Tickets for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, and at the door. 10 18 6t*
The Exhibition on MONDAY EVENING will be for the BENEFIT OF THE NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. E. corner of BROAD and OXFORD.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, every SATURDAY, at 11½ A. M. Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, or at R. WILLIG'S Music Store, No. 1021 CHESNUT street. 10 9 3m

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Every one is talking about the Cloaks at
IVENS',
No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS
Every new style at
IVENS',
No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
Immense bargains at
IVENS',
9 23 1m No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

GIRARD ROW.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.
No. 1101 CHESNUT St. Street.
No. 1100 CHESNUT St. Street.
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
Bought at the Recent Depressed Prices.
Shirting, Pillow, Sheeting, and Table Linens.
Table Cloths and Napkins, to match.
Wine Cloths, Doylies, Towels and Towelling
Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers.
Blankets.
Honeycomb, Lancaster, Allendale, Jacquard, and other Spreads.
DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS,
In all qualities and widths, at the lowest rates.
CHURCH ROW.

BOXES! BOXES! BOXES!
Franklin Planing Mill, all kinds of Boxes, Box Shooks and Lap Boards made to order. Also Lumber for sale, worked to suit customers. Also, White and Hard Pine Flooring. C. M. WHITING, N. E.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1867.

The Future of Broad Street.

At the present time we have no street in Philadelphia worthy of the just pride of our citizens. We have no thoroughfare commensurate in size and elegance with the rank of our city. While almost every other of the great municipalities of the world has some one avenue on which it can fix its pride, we have none. George Augustus Sala has devoted pages in the British magazines to the description of the "Streets of the World," yet we find none credited to the City of Brotherly Love. This absence of such a real object of local congratulation might be discouraging, were it not that in the course of a few years it is almost certain that we will possess a street which may justly rank as an equal of the Boulevards of Paris, and far exceed in natural advantages Broadway of New York. In all probability, however, five years will see Broad street so altered that it will hardly be recognizable even by those who have for years resided within sight of it.

We do not base our expectations of the beauty of Broad street on any fallacious theories, but can see clearly exactly how and why the change we anticipate will surely occur. The great length of that avenue, extending as it does into the country both north and south of Philadelphia, and passing through the heart of our city, will make it a most desirable route for carriages; and all that prevents its already being such is the execrable condition of its paving. But we have good reason for believing that the bright future of Broad street is drawing near. By act of the Legislature, the time in which the owners of the rails are allowed to remove them has almost elapsed. As soon as it is passed, we will find that great nuisance become a thing of the past. The effect will be instantaneous. An entirely different class of buildings will line both sides of the street from Arch to Coates. In place of the present filthy and ugly coal-yards and grain depots will be handsome stores and residences, and we will have handsome North Broad street and the elegant houses on South Broad street connected by equally fine buildings through the centre of the city. When this is done, and both sides of the entire street are lined with such buildings as now grace the upper and lower ends, we will have a thoroughfare which need not fear comparison with any in the Old World.

The rapid completion of the new composition pavement, which, in course of time, will extend the whole length of the avenue, presents us with a road over which it is a pleasure to travel. In place of the dangerous and rough cobble-stones, we have a ground as smooth as though it was paved like our sidewalks, and over which horses can travel without danger to the feet, and carriages roll without dislocating the limbs of those whom they carry. The result will be an immense increase of private carriages and horses, and a marked alteration in the horseflesh of Philadelphia. At present there is really very little satisfaction in keeping private carriages in our city. It is necessary to ride so far over painfully rough streets before you reach the country, that half the trip is as much a pain as the rest is a pleasure. And then again, our citizens have no place to exhibit their fine horses. People may say what they please about the love of blooded animals and the pleasure of riding, but the truth is that a great deal of the pleasure consists in the fact that others are driving fine horses as well as yourself. It is the same with horses as it is with toilets. It doubtless affords a real pleasure for a lady to dress elegantly for her own satisfaction, but how much is that pleasure enhanced when she knows that her dress is the admiration of the opposite and the envy of her own sex! So it is with horses. It is a pleasure to have them, but ten times greater pleasure to show them to friends. When Broad street is completed there will be one grand avenue on which all can meet, and each compare his own equipage with that of his neighbor. Any one who has visited Central Park, in New York, can see how much this fact conduces to the number and elegance of the turn-outs.

In addition to these beneficial effects, which will at once follow the renovation of Broad street, we venture to express a hope, if we cannot say an expectation, that the public buildings contemplated nearly one hundred and eighty years ago by William Penn will at last stand in their destined places on the squares which bear his name. There is no other location in the city so well adapted for such purposes. Cut up into four parts, each of which is just of the proper size to be adorned by a building in its centre, it seems as though through all these years the city has been gradually preparing itself for the great duty it is now to perform. With proper edifices for public purposes at Broad and Market streets, the beauty and usefulness of the street will be incalculably enhanced. We earnestly call the attention of our City Fathers to the propriety of such a grant as will enable the plan to be consummated. With all these improvements, which we may surely look for within the next five or ten years, who can prophesy what will be the beauty of our great avenue? We hope to see the day when we can with pride rank it above the Boulevards, or Broadway, or Regent street, or any other thoroughfare in the world; nor do we anticipate too much.

Negotiations with the Indians.

Flattering despatches reach us from the great Indian gathering at Medicine Lodge creek. The prospects are good, it is said, that a satisfactory treaty of peace will be made.

It is well to receive these assurances with several grains of allowance. We have no doubt the Indians will consent to almost any terms that may be insisted on by our Commissioners, especially if liberal benefactions of powder and lead are included in the bargain. The Indians are shrewd warriors, and their great object now is to get ammunition and to avoid molestation during the winter. That is the extent of their desire for peace. As soon as the grass starts in the spring, so as to afford food for their ponies, they will be on the war-path again, treaties or no treaties. There is no method of permanently settling our difficulties with these savages except by gathering them together, and locating them on reservations. Those of them who will consent to this plan should be immediately removed to their destined homes, and all treaties made with those who refuse to be located upon reservations are worthless. Upon no account should ammunition be given to the Indians. It is merely affording the means to murder our prople.

The Indian question will be much simplified by the building of the Pacific Railroad and its branches. Travel and emigration will follow the lines of these roads, and the Indians will be crowded back to remoter regions. Every dollar expended in building the Pacific Railroad is a dollar saved in the ultimate settlement of the Indian question.

The "Times" on Italy.

The London *Times*, in an extended article on the state of the Italian question, gives its views with frankness; and from the high position it occupies in foreign circles, they will command attention. It says:—

"The movement of which we are now the spectators has been long foreseen and provided for, and the most opportune measures have doubtless been taken to keep it within certain limits. We may well believe, with the Vienna *Journal*, that the French and Italian monarchs have come to a clear understanding, and that the latter is to push his conquests to the very gates of the great city, putting off the removal of his seat of government to its natural capital till such time as the Papal throne be vacant by the death of the present occupant. That some arrangement of this nature had become inevitable, the world has been for sometime convinced; but even so obvious a consummation will be found practically to leave not a little part of the Papal question unsolved. * * * A few months have barely elapsed since Pope Pius IX announced to the world the intended convocation of an Ecumenical Council. A first step towards the consolidation of the Church on a new basis, might be the appointment of Trent or Constance, or any place away from Rome and Italy, for the meeting of such an assembly. With the restoration of Italy's rights to her capital, a new era may be expected to commence for the Roman Church. With the termination of its temporal power we ought to be allowed to hail its spiritual emancipation. Some few old men are still living who witnessed the end of the reign of Prince Bishops. The Papacy was the last that survived of all those ecclesiastical anomalies of the Middle Ages. It seemed hardly credible that the old tottering fabric should so long withstand the blows by which our progressive age is sweeping away the mere cumbrous rubbish of the Old World."

Seward's Predictions.

The Democrats are circulating a prediction ascribed to Secretary Seward, to the effect that the Democrats will carry New York. They may do so, but our belief that they will is not strengthened by any prediction that Mr. Seward has made. We remember his prediction last year, while swinging round the circle with Andrew Johnson, that New York would go Democratic by 40,000 majority. The Republicans carried the State, nevertheless.

Prize-Fights.

We are glad to see that the police of our city have at last been able to break up a prize-fight. These disgusting and brutalizing exhibitions have been allowed to achieve too much importance all over the country. We know of no possible good that they accomplish, while their evil influences are too glaring and notorious to need comment. They should be promptly suppressed everywhere, and the parties to them should be severely punished by the law.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Impeachment Question—A Divided Committee.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The question of impeachment has once more become a prominent topic of conversation here. The discussion as to whether the project should be pushed to its extremity is, of course, as near a satisfactory termination now as it ever was. Diligent inquiry into the views of Republicans holding influential positions in the party would seem to indicate, however, that none but the ultra radicals have any strong belief that the measure can be prosecutid to a successful issue, and that many of those who favored the measure last winter have now abandoned it from the conviction that to attempt the impeachment of the President at the present time is highly impolitic. Not a few of those who express this opinion say that the time has gone by when the arraignment of the President would have been favored by the people. It has been widely circulated that certain members of the Judiciary Committee have made statements alleging that two, if not three, of the committee, who formerly opposed reporting in favor of impeachment have recently confessed their willingness to vote for it. One of the members alluded to, Mr. Lawrence, positively affirms that a majority of the committee will report in favor of impeachment, and states that he had been informed that Mr. Wilson, chairman of the committee, and Mr. Churchill, had declared in its favor.

The statement of Judge Lawrence would be good authority were it not that subsequent developments show that he has been misinformed. The rumor in reference to a change of opinion having reached Mr. J. F. Wilson, that gentleman wrote to a prominent radical in this city that he had expressed no opinion on the subject outside of the committee-room. Mr. Churchill, a few days ago, said that his views in reference to impeachment remained the same as when the sessions of the Judiciary Committee closed in July last. A friend of Mr. Woodbridge has denied the report that his views have experienced a change, and it is difficult to see what grounds there are for the statement that any of the Judiciary Committee have changed their views.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—The church in which General Washington was married to Martha Custis, in New Kent county, Virginia, is very much dilapidated, and its congregation too poor to repair it. Contributions are, therefore, solicited to aid in preserving this historical relic.

ROME.

Revolutionary Canards from Florence—A Railroad Ride with Garibaldi—The General in a Jocose Mood—Point of Entry of the Insurgents to the Roman States—Official Report of the First Fight—The Telegraph Wires Cut.

Rome, Oct. 2.—Mr. Mozier, the American sculptor, returned to Rome from Florence in spite of the most alarming but false reports, systematically spread in that city, of our being in a complete state of anarchy here—the Antibes Legion having deserted, their officers resigned, the Roman troops fraternized with the Garibaldians, and the Pope fled from the capital and embarked on board a French ship-of-war at Civita Vecchia. On the contrary, at Rome perfect quiet prevails.

From Milan to Florence Mr. Mozier travelled in the same car with General Garibaldi, with whom he had a good deal of interesting conversation—more, however, on American than on Italian political topics. Garibaldi was then returning from his Genova *fiasco*, as the ecclesiastical party term it, and jocosely requested Mr. Mozier, who informed him that he was coming straight on to Rome, to present Garibaldi's compliments to the Pope, and to say that he proposed paying his Holiness a visit very soon.

We have already seen that Ratazzi prevented this by his *coup de main* at Sinalunza, and Garibaldi is, consequently, enjoying solitude and sea air at Caprera, instead of heat and turmoil at Rome; but several bands of his disappointed followers have succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the Italian military cordon stationed around the Pope's territories, and have invaded the northern frontier at several points, with the apparent purpose of taking possession of the Pontifical province of Viterbo.

These bands were probably sent on to form the advance guard of the force which Garibaldi expected to lead after them. They have entered from the Tuscan Maremma, from beyond the river Paglia, from the province of Orvieto, and beyond the Tiber to Orte. Their tactics hitherto seem to be to harass the Pope's troops, to avoid fighting, and to levy contributions on the places they traverse.

Eleven Garibaldians have been captured in the forest of Fegliano, near Ronciglione, between Viterbo and Rome. I extract the following from last night's official journal of Rome, premising that the statement of some Garibaldians being killed is not yet verified.—

Rome, Oct. 1.—Yesterday afternoon new bands of Garibaldians passed the frontier, entering Acquapendente and other towns in the province of Viterbo. They behave like so many brigands, imposing on the communes which they invade contributions of provisions and money, and committing other acts of violence. Various detachments of our troops have moved from several points on their track. In this moment we learn by telegram that in Canino a column of zouaves fell in with a band which they put to flight after a brief combat. While the zouaves pursue these Garibaldians dispersed in the fields, the inhabitants applaud their defenders, and of their own accord hoist up the Pontifical arms. The same has happened in all the invaded towns which have subsequently remained free from this calculated and savage incursion. We know also that in other places several Garibaldians have fallen into the hands of the troops, and that some of them have been killed. In the midst of this imported agitation, Viterbo and the entire province preserve unaltered their fidelity to the Pontifical Government.

It is not mentioned in the above narration that the Garibaldian force which occupied Acquapendente on the 30th of September is about two hundred strong, that the town is entirely in their power, the garrison of thirty gendarmes, commanded by a Lieutenant, having barricaded themselves in their barracks, where this morning they have probably been obliged to capitulate from hunger, as the Pontifical troops sent from Viterbo to retake the town could not as yet have commenced the assault. Moreover, the telegraphic wires having been cut, the Government receives no reliable intelligence from the disturbed districts.

Murder of a Metropolitan Policeman.

Patrolman Robert S. McChesney, of the Eighth Ward, was assassinated in Canal street, on Saturday evening, by an abandoned woman. He was on his post at about 9 o'clock, and having been informed that the woman was disturbing the public peace near Mercer street, he went thither and bade her go home. But she would not, and he therefore rapped for assistance. The alarm rap brought Patrolman Seaman, but before that officer could reach the spot, the woman had stabbed Officer McChesney, and severed the carotid artery. Other officers then coming up, the woman was finally arrested, and Policeman Seaman started with her to the Wooster Street Police Station.

On the way she took the knife from her back hair, but before she could use it a second time the officer struck it from her grasp. At the station she was recognized as Fanny Wright, or Margaret Welsh. She was committed to a cell and ironed. Meantime the wounded officer had run up Mercer street to Howard, and through to Broadway, where, exhausted, he sank to the pavement. His fellow-officers, who had followed him, at once took him to the New York Hospital, but before reaching that institution he died. Therefore they bore the body to the Wooster street police station. The woman when first arrested was drunk and defiant, and hoped that she had killed Officer McChesney, but on learning that the stab had proved mortal her tone changed, and she wept and seemed overcome. She is a native of the United States, aged thirty-three years, and lived as an abandoned character at No. 61 Grand street.

Some time ago Policeman Moore arrested her for drunkenness, and on the way to the Police Station she broke from him, and running into a butcher-shop, seized a large knife, but before she could use it she was secured and disarmed. The murdered officer was a native of the United States, aged twenty-three years, and dwelt at No. 46 Carroll street, Brooklyn, where he leaves a wife and child. He had been a member of the police force but nine weeks, but in that short time had earned a high reputation as a careful, vigilant officer. Yesterday Coroner Schirmer held an inquest over the body, and several witnesses having been examined, the jury rendered a verdict against the accused. She was committed to the Tombs.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Telegraphic Despatches not Private Property.—The Albion (N. Y.) *Times* says:—"In a case on trial last week, Charles D. Ross, in charge of the telegraphic office here, was questioned as to certain telegrams said to have passed between the co-defendants in the case. He declined to answer on the ground that the despatches were confidential communications and the private property of the parties. The Judge ruled that they were not privileged communications, or private property in the sense mentioned, and issued an order requiring copies of the messages sent to be produced in evidence."

—An English life-boat association has saved over sixteen thousand lives since it started a few years ago.

—The Chicago papers say many of the hackmen of that city are thieves and murderers, who kill and rob their passengers, especially at night.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT REMEDY.—

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Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON,
No. 330 North SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philadelphia.
3 2 mwf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Sixth Page.]

NOTICE.

Having repeatedly heard that a report was in circulation that our store was closed, we take this opportunity of informing our customers that such is NOT THE FACT. Our business is being continued as usual. We have on hand a large stock of

SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS,
SHAWLS, ETC.,

Which we are selling at the market value.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
10 19 3t PHILADELPHIA.

FIFTEENTH WARD.—Citizens of the Fifteenth Ward, in favor of the nomination of General U. S. Grant for the Presidency, will assemble at the corner of WEST and COATES Streets, on TUESDAY Evening next, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Grant Campaign Club.

Mathew Baird,	Thomas Potter,
William H. Kemble,	Jeptha H. Munn,
Robert M. Evans,	George S'oan,
Charles A. Miller,	George W. Hyde,
James Neill,	Frederick G. Wolbert,
James E. Ritchie,	Charles Brown,
Josiah L. Haines,	Henry C Cook,
George W. Smith,	Charles B. Barrett,
John J. Kersey,	B. Hammett,
Dr. Wm. W Eurnell,	Henry W. Gray,
Isaac C. Pearson,	Thomas W. Trio',
Enoch Turley,	Edwin A. Howell,
Henry Hubn,	Joseph B. Conrow,
S. F. Harrison,	Abraham Myers,
William H. Kern,	E. W. Davis,
Thomas W. Price,	John N. Hagey,
James G. Dixon,	James B. Pool,
Edward Rigley,	T. B. Beck.
Samuel Daniels,	

10 21 3t

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD—ATTENTION!—The citizens of the TWENTY-FOURTH WARD favorable to the nomination of GENERAL U. S. GRANT to the Presidency will meet THIS (Monday) EVENING, the 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the National Hall, FORTIETH and LANCASTER Avenue.

James P. Bruner,	Richard Peltz,
S. W. Cattell,	H. K. Harnish,
John Dearle,	George P. Kern,
A. Hanline,	Samuel Haworth,
C. C. Pierson,	F. A. Milliman,
James Rhoads,	H. Conner,
D. M. Geese,	Samuel Bray. 11*

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FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

AND BURGLARY ALSO!

THE GREAT SAFE TESTS

To be made positively on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of November next, on the vacant property at the Northeast corner of TWENTY-FIRST and ARCH Streets.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFES to be tested with EVANS & WATSON'S, having the Boston Steam Patent Attachment as a Fire-Proof, and with any and all COMPETITORS AS A BURGLAR-PROOF—both tests to be made at the same time and place, and to commence at 8 o'clock A. M., the weather permitting; if not, the first fair day thereafter.

No effort will be spared to make the above tests as strong and as thorough as can be desired; and I trust that all parties interested will aim to be present, and see that the tests are both thorough and fair, and be able to judge as to the merits of the Safes so tested, the importance of which will readily be conceded.

M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 639 ARCH street.

P. S.—It has become necessary to extend the time for the above test from the 22d instant, as before announced, for the reason that as yet I have had no response from other safe-makers as to the furnishing of burglar-proof safes; and as it is very desirable to have the tests comparative, the extra time is required to provide other safes for the burglar proof test.

I notice the published acceptance of Evans & Watson, with conditions about as long as the moral law code, some of which I cannot entertain; but from their very great desire to "promote the public interest; their high consideration for *the source*, and their *entire indisposition* to injure the *business* of any man," as therein manifested, I presume they will waive the extra conditions, and furnish their safe. If they do not, the safe will be furnished for the test by other parties. M. C. S.,
10 21 2 2 6 2 8 31—11 2 4 5 Agent.

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FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

WITH SANBORN'S PATENT STEAM IMPROVEMENT.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

Having accepted the challenge of M. C. Sadler, Agent for Lillie's Safes in Philadelphia, for "a fire-proof test, to be made between Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe and Evans & Watson's, with the Boston Steam Patent on the 22d of October" next, as published by said Sadler in the different newspapers of this city, on the 28th day of September, and continued until the present time, Evans & Watson will be on the ground (a vacant lot), Twenty-first and Arch streets, with one of their Steam Safes, for the purpose of testing the same with one of Lillie's, on TUESDAY MORNING next, the 22d inst., in pursuance with said challenge.

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No. 28 S. SEVENTH Street,
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$157 92	taking in exchange	U. S. 6s of 1881,	
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"We heartily recommend this work to all who are in search of pleasant reading for themselves, or for reading aloud to a circle of friends. 'Leyton Hall' is told in a dramatic manner, and is extremely well put on the stage, the description of things and places are good and graphic, and the whole makes a drama. It is seldom that three English volumes of such thoroughly readable matter are presented to the reader, inspired with a healthy and vigorous tone of morality."—London Athenæum.

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INCONTROVERTIBLE FACTS
versus
MERE ASSERTIONS.

From the N. Y. Evening Express.

Much interest has been evinced by thinking and intelligent people in this country regarding the results of the awards at the Paris Exposition. Especially has the musical portion of the public been agitated about the decisions in Class 10—pianos and musical instruments in general—because competition was extremely close and exciting, from the fact that more than 400 pianos of the world's most celebrated makers had been entered for the contest. It was, therefore, highly gratifying for us to know that America has been so signally triumphant in this branch of fine arts.

It will be remembered that for weeks after the announcement of the awards to the successful exhibitors, a fierce newspaper war raged between Messrs. Steinway and Chickering, and their respective agents, all over the country, Messrs. Steinway proving by the official certificate of the President and members of the International Jury on musical instruments, that THEY had been unanimously awarded the FIRST of the Grand Gold Medals, distinctly classified *first* and *over* all competitors; while Messrs. Chickering, on their part, persistently advertised that the decoration of the Legion of Honor (which their representative in Paris only obtained upon written application for the same from the French Government) was the highest prize at the Exposition, even going so far as to claim that the said decoration *had been recommended by the Jury and delivered to Mr. Chickering by the Emperor Napoleon in person*, assertions which turned out to be utterly erroneous.

The following official letter from Mr. Fetis, Director of the Royal Conservatoire at Brussels, Member and Official Reporter of the Jury on Musical Instruments (Class 10), at the Paris Exposition, again and finally establishes the fact that the highest prize for Pianos—"the First Grand Gold Medal"—has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway & Sons by all the Juries, and that the decoration secured by Mr. Chickering is a personal matter, outside of, and without the slightest connection with, the official awards at the Exposition.

TRANSLATION.

ROYAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
BRUSSELS, September 18, 1867.

Messrs. Steinway & Sons:—

In answer to your letter of the 15th instant, I have to declare that my position does not permit me to let you know the contents of my report before its official publication, but I cannot refuse to join my declaration to the one of my honorable colleagues of the Jury of Class 10 of the Universal Exposition in Paris, dated July 20, that the *First Gold Medal* for the American pianos has been given to you by the unanimous vote of this Jury, confirmed by the Second Group Jury, as well as by the Superior Council of the Presidents (Imperial Commission).

I declare, furthermore, that neither the Jury of Class 10, nor the SECOND GROUP JURY, nor the Superior Council of Presidents, have asked the Decoration of the Legion of Honor for Mr. Chickering, as such demand was not within their province.

Accept, gentlemen, my high regards,

The reporter of Class 10,
FETIS,
Director of the Conservatory of Brussels.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW STYLE BUSINESS SACKS.
NEW STYLE BUSINESS SACKS.
NEW STYLE BUSINESS SACKS.

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The best remedy in such cases is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Whether the state of exhaustion has been brought on by excessive physical labor, dissipation, anxiety of mind, exposure, or any other cause, the remedial effect of this great stomachic will be found equally prompt and certain. As a restorative, after severe sickness has prostrated the bodily and mental energies, it is pronounced, by competent medical authority, "THE BEST TONIC IN USE." If men were not foolishly careless about their health, and over-confident in themselves, they would always, when engaged in any work that required great exertion, use corresponding means of sustaining their strength. For this purpose HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are invaluable. All toilers should use them as an invigorant.

For those constantly employed in in-door occupations, especially in crowded workshops, they may be reckoned as the very best safeguard of health. Where there is a predisposition to constipation, or a tendency to biliousness, they may be truly said to be a specific for which there is no substitute.

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MARRIED.

HENRIQUES—HICKEY.—On the evening of the 9th instant, by Rev. J. H. Peters, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. I. L. HENRIQUES, of Jefferson, Texas, to Miss LIZZIE C. HICKEY, eldest daughter of Mr. John Hickey, of this city.

NEALS—HULLEY.—In this city, at Christ Church, October 16, 1867, by the Rev. E. A. Foggo, Mr. PIERCE NEALS to Miss KATE HULLEY, both of Wilmington, Del. No cards.

DIED.

CASSADY.—On the 20th instant, HUGH CASSADY, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1215 Pine street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 23d instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Camden, N. J.

DRIESBACH.—On the 21st instant, ALEXANDER B. DRIESBACH, in the 34th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

KEELER.—At Columbus, N. J., on the 18th instant, LOUVICA D. KEELER, wife of Jacob Keeler, Esq., and daughter of the late William Van Hook.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to meet the funeral at Odd Fellows' Cemetery, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, October 23 1867, at 12 o'clock.

LESLEY.—On the 20th instant, EDWARD A. LESLEY, in the 48th year of his age.

His male friends are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 2621 Frankford avenue, on Wednesday, the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILKINS.—On the 19th instant, HENRY WILKINS, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Jacob Lutz, No. 408 Columbia avenue, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

HOW SUNDAY IS OBSERVED—THE CHIVALRY OF MODERN TIMES—THE UNWASHED ARE RAMPANT IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE CITY.—Our city is enjoying, at this time, a relapse into its former state of demoralization. Laws enacted for its moral as well as its temporal prosperity are now contemptuously disregarded. The restraint which but lately was put on is shaken off, and open defiance to all that is orderly and for the public good is shown. Side doors are no longer the ways of ingress and egress to barrooms, but front doors; pocket-pistols are no longer loaded on Saturday night and bear-keeps are no more conveyed to private parlors; old haunts are resumed, and Sunday revelry has returned to its primitive position and importance. The stations have again their old customary occupants; shaky, semi-unconscious individuals pass along our streets, brawls are resumed, and, in fact, some portions of our city exhibit a lower phase of morality on Sunday night than on any one of the other six. Dusk is the signal for the return of foraging parties for beer on the outskirts of the city, and evening is made uproarious with their songs. And more than this, the days of chivalry have returned, varying somewhat, however, from the valor and courage of the Middle Ages. The tilting of lances, crossing of swords, and clashing of battle axes, where life was at stake, are now succeeded by punching heads, closing eyes, banging noses, and slashing generally; pleasant fun, where a person has his appearance demolished for $25. Sunday morning is the time invariably fixed, and the arena some out-of-the-way place, where, with a select few of the unwashed and unterrified alike, to see fair play, the contest is waged.

After a lull of some weeks, and when all good citizens were thinking that a millennium in the prize-fighting career of our city had come, we are startled by a number of encounters, enacted yesterday morning, but a short distance from Nicetown lane. Mill No. 1 was enacted on Sixth street, near the two-mile bridge, above the basin. The principals were Theodore Butcher and William Wordy; the stakes $50 a side. After this fight had progressed some time, the police, under Lieutenant Murray, of the Eighteenth, and Witcraft of the Eleventh District, with a force of men, surrounded the chivalric heroes, and just as Wordy was planting a stunner on Butcher's chest, and was being keeled over by a return blow with the force of a catapulta, they burst upon the crowd of about three hundred, and made the following arrests:—Theodore Butcher, the valorous knight, Thomas Calvary, John Myers, Pat Caslin, John Pugh, William Hill, George Emory, C. Swalk, John Sweeter, and Samuel Wagner. Wordy, the other principal, made his escape.

Returning with these breakers of the law and disturbers of the peace, they ran across mill No. 2, another party engaged in the same laudable enterprise at Powder Mill lane, where Robert Cunningham was contesting physical strength with John Barger, the latter well known to our police authorities. The officers dashed into the crowd and came off victorious, with both principals and the following witnesses:—James Bradley, Richard Cully, Daniel Richardson, John Flemings, John Duffy, John McAnany, said to be one of the seconds; Pat Nolen George Bottom, Frank McBride, William Fletcher, Frank Brady, and Montgomery Warren. Barger, however, escaped. He was placed in a wagon, the owner of which was so highly elevated that he tumbled out; the officers stepped out to assist him, when Barger seizing the reins, lashed the horses until they went off at their highest speed. The officers were hampered with prisoners and could not pursue. The arrested were brought before Alderman Heins, and held to answer.

BIBLE CLASSES FOR ADULTS.—The operations of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association are being felt for great good in many of the churches in this city. This is especially so in the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, where Governor Pollock has an adult Bible Class, which meets at a quarter past 9 o'clock every Sabbath morning. This class held its fourth meeting yesterday morning, and we noticed an attendance of upwards of one hundred ladies and gentlemen. The exercises were of a deeply interesting character, and the teaching just what is so badly needed in our churches. It is a pleasing sight to see so many persons convened specially to study the Scriptures, and in this instance those who attend are certain to be profited. Governor Pollock is one of our best biblical scholars, and as a teacher he has few equals and no superior. We earnestly recommend those who live in the vicinity of the West Arch Street Church to visit this Bible class next Sabbath morning.

The Sabbath Schools of the West Arch Street Church are rapidly increasing in numbers, and the infant departments have been organized with excellent and experienced teachers. Judge Peirce has taken charge of a Bible class in the school which meets in the Church, for young ladies and gentlemen, and the number present yesterday was quite large.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—A man by the name of John Faulkner, residing at No. 740 Sansom street, was arrested this morning for indecent behaviour. The rear of 740 Sansom street faces the rear of Mr. Joseph Bryant's house, on Walnut street. It appears that Faulkner has been in the habit of partly disrobing himself and standing in a semi-nude condition before his window. Complaints reaching Mr. Bryant's ears, he watched, and this morning Mr. Bryant's son, he watched, and this morning Mr. Bryant's son, he watched, and this morning Mr. Bryant's son

CAREER OF A COMPOSER.

Interesting Letter from Offenbach.

Four years ago a Paris paper called the *Boulevard* published a caricature and a biographical notice of M. Offenbach, the composer of *La Grande Duchess de Gérolstein*.

M. Carjat, the editor, had previously obtained M. Offenbach's permission, and the letter which contained it (a translation of which we subjoin) gives an interesting account of this composer's career up to the time at which it was written.

"PARIS, May 6, 1863.—My Dear Carjat:—You ask my permission to publish a caricatured portrait of myself (*portrait-charge—pourquoi ce pléonasme?*) and, moreover, you call on my memory to aid your account of my life with such souvenirs as I have preserved.

"As you knew, the permission was granted before you asked for it; as for the second request, I am ready to satisfy it. But simply, I shall content myself with a chronological table, which you may embellish with whatever ornaments of style you please.

"It is forty years since I came into the world, in the town of Cologne (why the deuce do you make me remember that?) At seven years old I played on the violin; at ten I had mastered pretty difficult pieces.

"When did I take my first lesson of music? That's what I should be very much puzzled to tell you; I believe my first scream was a shake, and my parents have often assured me that I used to cry in time.

"I should be equally troubled to assign a date to my first composition. That mania for jotting down black notes on white paper is in truth a defect of my nature—a sort of organic disease, which, from my infancy, caused much serious inquietude in the breasts of those who loved me. Against all expectation they managed, however, to bring me up, but I shall probably carry to the tomb that vice of my constitution which has so powerfully influenced my whole life.

"I was thirteen years old when I came to Paris. It was Cherubini who welcomed me, and it was he who discovered the malady of which I have just spoken, and sent me to be cared for at the Conservatoire. In those days foreigners were not admitted; but Cherubini succeeded in having an exception made in my case.

"At that time there was a vacancy for a violoncellist at the Opéra Comique. I applied for it with several others, and I got it. For some years I remained almost entirely silent, with the exception of a few waltzes and polkas, composed for Jullien's concerts, of which I have very carefully forgotten the names. It was in 1839 that I made my first real attempt at dramatic composition. I wrote a little music for a piece from *Anicet Bourgeois et de Brisebarre* (Pascal and Chambord), and the doors of the Palais Royal opened wide before me. It was the first lyric theatre which received my works. This success emboldened me, and during several years I knocked discreetly but vainly at the doors of all the musical theatres in Paris, giving meanwhile an annual concert at Herz's or Pleyel's, at which were executed my compositions—operettas, concerted pieces, etc.

"In 1851 M. Arsene Houssaye invited me to undertake the somewhat curious functions of *chef d'orchestre* at the Théâtre Français—that orchestra at the Théâtre Français, which it would have been easy to do without.

"You will easily understand that the duties of my new situation by no means took up the whole of my time. I wrote some music for the *entr'actes*, I accepted or rejected candidates for positions in the orchestra, and now and then by chance I conducted, baton in hand.

"There remains to me a delightful remembrance of that time—'La Chanson de Fortunio.' One day Alfred de Musset, whom I had never seen, came into Houssaye's room and said to him—'If you see Offenbach, beg him to be good enough to write some music for the song of "Fortunio."' (The 'Chandelier' had just been put in rehearsal.) I happened to be present, an introduction took place, and the libretto was sent for. I set about my task, and the next day Houssaye sent me to Delaunay, who had been cast for the part.

"You know Delaunay, the charming lover, with that sweetest and smoothest of voices, whose accents are rather those of a woman than a man's? He was a delicious *Fortunio*, whom one would certainly have supposed must have possessed an extraordinary high soprano. I sat down to the piano and sang my music, and he tried it after me. My fingers remained fastened to the keys, and I was plunged into an unspeakable astonishment. From that delicate throat, from that almost childlike mouth, came notes powerful, vigorous, deep. Delaunay's voice was a magnificent counter-tenor (*une basse-taille superbe*).

"I took my manuscript and folded it up again, sadly enough. Henceforth it was of no use, at the Théâtre Français, at least; for Fortunio could not decently murmur words of love to Jacqueline with the voice of a Labiache or Levasseur. By my advice Delaunay contented himself with reciting instead of singing the stanzas, and I kept my melody for another occasion; and it was for this song that I had the operatta which you know ("La Chanson de Fortunio") written by MM. Crémieux and Halévy.

"In 1855, several years had gone by in which I had offered without success, although each time with more and more discretion, my works to the directors of the Paris theatres, One only had listened to me—the director of the Variétés—and had consented to play for me a little comic opera called *Pepito*, which I afterwards took up and represented at the Bouffes Parisiens, and which still remains in the repertoire of that house. I commenced to get tired of these fruitless proceedings, and it came into my head that if I were to employ in obtaining a license the twentieth part of the time and patience I had devoted to the realization of my more modest hopes, I should probably be successful.

"For twelve years I had asked to have a piece put on the stage for me, and I had been refused almost everywhere. Twelve days were gone since I had requested a license, and it was granted to me.

"Long ago it had occurred to me that it was possible to create a kind of mixture of comic opera and opera bouffe, and take and maintain thereby a place in public estimation.

"It was the 15th of June that I obtained my license, and on the 5th of July I opened in a small room in the Champs Elysées. In twenty days I had improvised a theatre, its name, scenery, and a troupe, composed of MM. Pradeau, Berthelier, and Darcier, Mmes. Macé and Schneider, and three pieces to begin with, *Entres Messieurs, Mesdames: La Nuit Blanche*, and *Les Deux Aveugles*. For more than five months the artists I have just named formed my entire troupe. Ever at work, they took not a single day's rest. Happily no accident happened; for had one of them fallen sick I know not how we should have put the play on.

"It is not for me to say if my new creation was a favorite with the public; all that I know is, that I was very soon in search of a larger and better situated room for the winter; and on the 29th of December I inaugurated the Bouffes Parisiens, in the Passage Choiseul, with *Bataclan*.

"The theatre being more spacious, my ambition expanded and my license was extended. Only trifling farces (*saynètes*) of three persons at most were played in the Champs Elysées; in the Passage Choiseul I put four actors on the stage, then five, then six, then choruses, then processions, and—if need were—armies.

"You will easily understand that I am not going to name, one after the other, the forty or fifty pieces I composed for the Bouffes in the space of six years. The principal ones must suffice you. These are:—*Orphée aux Enfers, La Chanson de Fortunio, Geneviève de Brabant, Le Pont des Soupirs, Tromb, Alcazar, Le Roman Comique, Le Mariage aux Lanternes, Croquefer, Bataclan, La Rose de Saint-Flour, Le Violoneux, Les Deux Aveugles, Le Mari à la Porte, Le Savetier et le Financier, Les Dames de la Halle, La Demoiselle en Loterie, La Bonne d'Enfant, Le 66, M. et Mme. Denis, Pépito, Daphne et Chloé, La Chatte Metamorphosée en Femme, Dragonette*, and, finally, *Les Bavards*.

"I composed, besides, *Le Papillon*, for the opera, and *Barkouf* for the Opéra Comique.

"Form your own judgment of my works; you may be sure that I have no wish to furnish you with hints to facilitate that task. But since it is agreed that success is no proof of excellence, I have no hesitation in telling you that in Germany I have been even more warmly appreciated than in France. All the theatres of the Confederation, without exception (the theatres of the Court as well as the rest), have produced my works; and it has often happened that my pieces have been played at the same time on two stages in the same town. At Berlin, where they have given my most trifling operettas, such as *Le Mariage aux Lanternes, Pépito*, etc., at the Grand Opera. The Theatre Frederick William has just represented *Orphée aux Enfers* for the two hundredth time.

"I am not going to tell you here of all the composers whom I have necessarily become acquainted with during the six years duration of my directorship. If among the number any can be found who have only shown me what I will call the reverse of thankfulness, I take praise to myself—one must always be pleased at having met with ingratitude—it proves that one has been sufficiently fortunate to oblige.

"Here are my notes. Do with them as you please.

"Yours truly, JACQUES OFFENBACH."

To the pieces which Offenbach has named above we may add *La Belle Hélène, Les Berges, La Barbe Bleue*, and *La Vie Parisienne*, all of which have been very successful in Europe, and have been acted night after night to overflowing audiences in Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Ayres; and finally *La Grande Duchesse de Gérolstein*, which may be said to have secured its author's reputation in New York.

A Good Year for American Colleges.

The past collegiete year has been one of unexampled liberality towards our higher educational institutions. Our colleges, old and new, have received the donations of their generous friends in such amounts as to inspire them with new vigor, while adding to their means of usefulness. Some idea of the aggregate amount of these benefactions may be gathered from the following table, which we find in the *Yale Courant*, and believe to be trustworthy. In this list no account is made of the amount given, in the way of land grants, to the Agricultural Colleges. The handsome gift of Mr. Cornell was made in 1865, but is given below, as it was not applied until within the last year:—

Albion College, Albion, Mich.	$25,000
Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio	163,000
Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.	18,000
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.	27,000
College of New Jersey, Princeton	20,000
Cornell University, N. Y.	700,000
Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa	25,000
Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn.	35,000
Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.	35,000
Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.	100,000
Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.	94 000
Hanover College, Hanover, Ind.	25,000
Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.	400,000
Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio	35,000
Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.	90,000
Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis.	20,000
McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill.	20,000
N. W. Christian University, Indianapolis, Ind.	35,000
Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.	16,000
Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio	34,000
Otterbein University, Westerville, Ohio	30,000
Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.	50,000
Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill.	80,000
Tuft's College, Medford, Mass.	300,000
University of Mississippi, Oxford, Miss.	25,000
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.	100,000
Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.	40,000
Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.	100,000
Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn	93,000
Western University, Pittsburg, Pa.	95,000
Yale College, New Haven, Conn	206,000
Total of 31 Colleges	$3,041,000

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PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7, 1867.
RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$1,139,659 10	
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of the United States	500,000 00	
Real Estate (productive)	131,057 24	
		$1,770,716 34
Legal-tender Notes and Specie	$187,187 00	
National Bank Notes	21,964 00	
Fractional Currency and Stamps	13,836 91	
Premiums	29 312 46	
Due from other Banks	260,263 11	
		512,563 48
Expenses and Taxes		16,798 96
Total		$2,400,018 78

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock, full paid	$1,000,000 00
Circulation	417,500 00
Deposits	935,710 06
Profits	44,302 72
Total	$2,400,018 78

I, Joseph P. Mumford, Cashier of the National Bank of the Republic, of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
10 8 wfmst JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

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ROBERT THOMPSON,
10 16 wfm5t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1867.
At the request of numerous Stockholders of this Company who failed to receive in time copies of the Circular of October 3, addressed to them, the subscription books to the new CONVERTIBLE LOAN will remain open until the 28th instant.
10 15 11t SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

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BRONZES.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, NEATLY AND PROMPTLY.
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [321 thsm

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF
FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 26

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices, BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 2] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY
NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.
GEORGE SHARP,
Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m
J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE
NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),
SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE
OF
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
Is attributable to the following facts:—
They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $325.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

EXCURSIONS.

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC. On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12·30 P. M., stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M. boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 10 3 1m

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—On and after TUESDAY, September 10, the steamer ELIZA HANCOCK will leave second wharf above Arch Street daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Fare for the round trip.....50 cents
Single ticket.....30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook.....20 cents
For further particulars, apply on board.
7 23 tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—REMOVAL.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER
HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,
8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
5 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempt)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,702 00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,300 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40 00
15,000	300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150,143	Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 23
5,000,100	Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
*20,000 50	Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,000	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,000 00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value	$1,070,280 75
	Cost, $1,030,552 00.	
Real Estate		26,000 00
Bills receivable for insurances made		27,657 20
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company		38,923 20
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value		2,930 00
Cash in Bank, $61,126 26.		
Cash in Drawer, $447 14		41,540 00
		$1,407,321 66

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Laifett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	946,713 98
Premiums	1,206,432 15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431 16.	INCOME FOR 1866, $525,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [8 11 12 3t

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	ROWLAND PARRY,

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27]

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000,
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,367·30
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.
DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cumming,
Richard D. Wood,	P. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 29]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 33

INSURANCE COMPANIES.
BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE
OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.
POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.
E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT.
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.
Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey 2 23]

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,924.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866, $47,000
Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date
$100,000.00 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.
DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yorke, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. B. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Vaughorn,	Henry F. Kenney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [9 24 3m

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey,	William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles,	Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,	Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham,	Wm. H. Rhawn.
Edward B. Orne,	

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 1] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE-TWENTIES.
BONES DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 8 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1§

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, and family have arrived in Washington, and took up their quarters for the winter on Thirteenth street, near F.

—Governor Chamberlain addressed the Young Men's Christian Association Convention of Maine, on Wednesday, in an impressive manner.

—Ex-Detective Baker has arrived in Washington from the Albany State Prison, under guard, to testify before a Congressional Committee.

—Matthew H. Hewins, of Hartford, the billiard champion, and E. Benjamin, of Bridgeport, are to play a match game at Allyn Hall, in Hartford, on the 21st of November.

—Christina, the vicious old Queen Mother of Spain, has arrived in Spain, and political changes are spoken of. She is a great politician; besides her other qualifications.

—General McClellan has engaged passage for himself and family on board the *Persia* on her next voyage to this city, and may be expected to arrive about the latter part of November.

—It has transpired through the Impeachment Committee that Professor Lieber was not removed from the Bureau of Rebel Archives by the President for political reasons. He was dismissed by General Grant, under the new system in the War Department, by which superfluous officials are discharged.

—Mary Harris, who killed Burroughs, the department clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, on the 30th of January, 1865, is under treatment for insanity at the Government Insane Asylum at Washington. She is said to still exhibit unquestionable evidences of insanity.

—A large number of visitors were at the Executive Mansion on Wednesday, and many were granted an interview with the President. Among those who called were Secretary Welles, Postmaster-General Randall, Hon. D. W. Voorhees, ex-Senator Cowan, Representative Marshall, and others.

—The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia were daily expected to arrive in England. They were to take up their residence at Buckingham Palace, where they will probably remain till the return of the Queen from Scotland.

—The last Parisian story of the Dumases *père et fils* is:—"You haven't seen your son in a long time?" asked somebody, as the Paris story goes, of the veteran novelist. "Oh, no," was the reply; "since our mishaps we do not meet, and he says to our mutual friends, 'The name I have tried so hard to make illustrious my father spoils.'"

—The President has appointed the Hon. James Brooks, of New York, and Samuel McKee, of Pennsylvania, Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad. This makes up the five Directors on the part of the Government. The other three are George Ashmun, of Massachusetts, John S. Rollins, of Missouri, and Jesse L. Williams, of Indiana.

—The Bishop of Cuba has been violently attacked in a pamphlet which was being extensively circulated in Havana. His Reverence is charged with having offered $80,000, donated by different persons on the island, to defray the expense of repairing the local seminary to the Pope as a gift from the faithful Cubans.

—Ex-Confederate Secretary of State R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, contradicts the report that he had expressed any decided opinion on Congressional reconstruction, and says he really cannot tell how Virginia is likely to vote on the question of holding a Convention. A prudent Hunter evidently.

—The daughter of the Hon. William Dennison was united in marriage at Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday night, to General W. Forsyth, of Major-General P. H. Sheridan's staff, at Trinity Church. A large wedding party was given at Hon. William Dennison's house, and among the distinguished guests present were the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Major-General P. H. Sheridan, and a large number of army officers.

—The celebrated Oriental scholar, Ewald, professor at the University of Göttingen, having declined to take the oath of fealty to the King of Prussia, has received an official intimation from the Ministry of Public Instruction at Berlin that, "as his faculties are evidently giving way," he will be placed on the retired list.

—The health of the Princess Charlotte, of Mexico, appears to have undergone little or no improvement. It was at one time contemplated to try the effect of a change of residence, and Madeira was talked of, but it seems that her medical advisers are apprehensive that this measure would be attended with some risk, and it will not be adopted unless the winter should set in with unusual rigor.

—The Bishop of North Carolina has been preaching at Wisbech Parish Church, England. In closing his discourse the Right Rev. Prelate observed that if those present believed, as he did, that England was the hope of the world, that the Church of England was the strength of England, and that it was under the shadow of that Church that England had grown up to be what it was, then they would feel that it was the duty of every man to build up and uphold that Church to the utmost of his power.

—Elihu Burritt, the "learned blacksmith," publishes a letter in the English papers contradicting the report that he intended to go back to his native town, New Britain, Conn., to reside. He says: "The error in this statement may be corrected by the fact that I have called my residence, in one of the suburbs of Birmingham, New Britain Villa, in which I hope to live so long as the United States Government is disposed to continue me in the post I now occupy." Mr. Burritt is United States Consul at Birmingham.

—Hon. Charles F. Dana, member of the Massachusetts Executive Council, died on Wednesday, in Boston, of that form of diptheria which was formerly known as ulcerated sore throat. Mr. Dana was born about the year 1831. His father was Francis W. Dana, Esq., a Boston business man, who was the manager of the old Tremont Theatre about 1832 and 1833. Young Dana went abroad early in life, and passed a number of years, chiefly in Belgium, where he was partially educated. Returning to Boston, he entered Harvard College, graduating in 1852. He took a strong interest in politics, was identified in feeling with the Republicans, and as such was elected to the Board of Aldermen of Boston, where he served two or three years. Here his knowledge of French and Spanish frequently served him well, and as Chairman of the Committee on the Russian reception he was thereby enabled more thoroughly to acquaint the visitors with the literary and educational advantages of Boston. He was elected to the Executive Council for the successive terms of 1866 and 1867. His only surviving relative in this country is his mother, who married as her second husband a Belgian gentleman named Schoeffer, dead some years ago.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

$94,500

SAVED FROM BURGLARS

IN ONE OF

MARVIN'S SAFES.

See New York Papers of 17th September.

The Burglars were at work during last Saturday Night, and till 3 P. M Sunday, and failed to secure a dollar.

MARVIN'S PATENT

IRE AND BURGLAR

SAFES,

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.

Are Always Dry.

Never Corrode the Iron.

Never Lose their Fire-Proof Qualities.

MARVIN & CO.,

721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall

AND NO. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 19 mwsatm

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

NO. 434 RACE STREET.

6 8

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER, No. 422 VINE Street. 6 5

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 15, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on WEDNESDAY, October 30, 1867, for the delivery of the following articles of Quartermaster's Stores at either of the points named, to wit:—B. & O. Railroad Depot, Sixth street Wharf, or Lincoln Depot:—

512,000 (five hundred and twelve thousand) pounds of good, sound, clean Oats, in good, strong sacks, each sack containing one hundred pounds.

56,000 (fifty-six thousand) pounds of prime Timothy Hay, loose or in bales.

168,000 (one hundred and sixty-eight thousand) pounds of good, clean Wheat Straw, in bales.

Bidders will state the price per pound for Oats, including sacks, and for Hay, either baled or loose, and for Straw in bales, and the number of pounds of each article they propose to furnish, and at which of the three points named above the delivery will be made.

All articles delivered on contracts made under this notice will be subject to a rigid inspection by inspectors appointed by the undersigned, and none received or paid for which do not come up to the standard.

The names of two good and responsible persons must be given in each bid, who will act as securities in case the contract is awarded to the bidder. The names of these persons must be signed in their own hands, to a statement to the above effect, which will accompany each bid.

Payment will be made in Government funds, upon completion of contract, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose.

The Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Grain, Hay, and Straw."

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
10 17 6t Brevet Brigadier-Gen. U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 13, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, October 23, 1861, for the purchase of the Submarine Telegraph Cable between Fort Monroe, Va., and Cherrystone, Va.

The Cable extends from the Back River Light, near Fort Monroe, to the Cherrystone Light, about twenty-three miles (23) long, more or less. The conductor consists of seven (7) No. sixteen (16) copper wires, and is double armored. The inside armor is of No. sixteen (16) wire, laid spirally. The outside armor is of No. six (6) galvanized wire, laid parallel, and bound with No. nine (9) galvanized wire; the whole weighing ten (10) tons to the mile.

It was manufactured in Europe for the Government during the war.

It has a lightning leak in it and ten splices, and will be sold as it lies.

The Chief Quartermaster, First Military District, reserves the right of rejecting any or all proposals which he may deem too low.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the receipt by the bidder of the notification acquainting him with the acceptance of his bid.

Proposals should be plainly marked, "Proposals for the purchase of Submarine Telegraph Cable," and addressed to the undersigned.

JAMES M. MOORE,
Bvt. Lt.-Colonel and Quartermaster U. S. A.,
10 17 6t Chief Quartermaster First Mil. Dist.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL,—PHILADELPHIA, PA., October 21, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 12 M., October 29, 1867, at this office, for furnishing the troops stationed at Frankford Arsenal with Fresh Beef, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat (necks, shanks, and kidney fallow to be excluded), in such quantities as may be from time to time required by the commanding officer. The contract to be subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, and to remain in force for six months, or such less time as he may direct, commencing the first day of November, 1867.

Upon acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of six hundred dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Beef."

G. D. RAMSAY, Jr.,
10 21 3t Brevet Captain U. S. A., A. C. S.

GAS FIXTURES.

CALL AND BUY YOUR GAS FIXTURES from the manufacturers.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMplete stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stands, and Bronzes, at No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, give especial attention to fitting up Churches, Public Halls, and Dwellings. PIPE RUN AT THE LOWEST RATES.

GOLD, GILT, AND ELECTRO SILVERplated Gas Fixtures, at VANKIRK & MARSHALL'S, No. 912 ARCH Street.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. s 12 2w mwfsu

INTERNAL REVENUE

REVENUE STAMPS

FOR SALE AT THE

PRINCIPAL AGENCY,

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

7 29 tf JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chestnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. 9 11 3m

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF LONDON .....Saturday, October 26
CITY OF PARIS .....Saturday, November 2
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Wednesday, November 6
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, November 9
CITY OF NEW YORK .....Saturday, November 16

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency

First Cabin.....$100 Steerage.....$35
To London..... 105 To London..... 37
To Paris..... 115 To Paris..... 42

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
or No. 411 CHESTNUT St., Philadelphia.
8 7

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWE
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON (Howes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, October 29, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $60 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
9 1 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA,

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1073 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans on Monday, October 21, at 12 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port October 19.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 12 No. 314 S. Delaware Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, October 26, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 19 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 12

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, October 31, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 12 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

JOHN FINLAY, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company's daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to

JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16 No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAware and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 164 Wall street, New York. 1 1

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

NOTICE TO HAVANA SHIPPERS.—Shippers in the Cuba trade are hereby notified that the steamers of this line will hereafter touch regularly at Havana, both going and returning, and will sail promptly as advertised.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.,
10 15 tf No. 314 SOUTH DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2

ROOFS, WALLS, DECKS, ETC.—AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT COMPANY, Office No. 243 N. THIRD Street. For preventing all roofs from leaks, to keep walls free from dampness, and decks, tanks, cisterns, and joints of every kind tight, and bottoms of ships, etc., from worms, ends of posts that go into the earth sound, and materials generally from corroding and decay, this Paint stands unequalled. For sale in cans or casks, ready for use at all times, and suited to all climates.

10 5 1m JOSEPH LEEDS.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS

FALL ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, MONDAY, September 30, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7:20 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M, for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc, etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:05 P. M., arrives in Pottstown at 8:00 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way Stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives Reading at 7:45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:00 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:30 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M. passing Reading at 1:00 A. M and 1:50 and 10:00 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4:2 and 10:20 A. M., and 4:20 and 11:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 A. M., and 4:40 and 6:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:3 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:20 A. M., and 7:2 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:25 A. M. and 1:4 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7:20 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 9:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $32 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:20 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

LIMA

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M. 4 8

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT OCT. 13, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the fast car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:00 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5:45 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	9:00 P. M.
Accommodation	12:00 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 127 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	9:05 A. M.
Fast Line	9:05 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	1:10 P. M.
Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	7:10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:30 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESTNUT Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 23 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

WINTER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains. On and after MONDAY, October 14, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	8:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:05 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	8:35 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12:00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	9:45 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6:25 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10:40 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	11:40 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	8:35 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	4:35 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	3:50 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7:10 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	6:10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6:40 A. M. and Oil City at 9:30 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 8:00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:05 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
11 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 3 P. M.; at Scranton at 4:05 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:25 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2:45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9:15 A. M., 2:05 and 8:40 P. M.

2:05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11:20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2:05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 9 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:10 P. M., and 9:0 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:20 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11:50 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:45 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,

1 1 No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, September 30, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted, for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elston, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11:00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 21.—The official returns from all but three counties are in, and give (with unofficial returns from three counties) General Hayes, Republican, a majority of 2853.

Alabama—Official.

The following is the full official vote of Alabama upon the question of holding a State Convention:—

Counties.	Registered.	For.	Against.
Autauga	2400	1462	4
Baldwin	1074	494	...
Baine	1284	533	151
Barbour	5123	2113	102
Bibb	1104	777	14
Blount	1388	692	13
Bullock	4882	2483	599
Butler	2671	1175	17
Calhoun	2034	600	450
Chambers	2718	1390	38
Clay	1133	488	46
Clarke	2321	1035	13
Cherokee	1549	436	110
Cleburne	1178	140	14
Crenshaw	1554	376	140
Choctaw	2180	977	135
Coffee	1275	288	217
Conecuh	1783	754	25
Coosa	1679	876	45
Colbert	1810	729	54
Covington	744	82	122
Dale	1896	621	139
Dallas	8330	5602	144
De Kalb	893	384	4
Elmore	2479	1281	1
Fayette	1106	530	30
Franklin	985	559	8
Greene	3568	2579	104
Hale	4342	3520	31
Henry	2117	810	150
Jackson	3865	983	85
Jefferson	1720	624	15
Jones	1178	414	23
Lauderdale	2565	1009	16
Lawrence	2595	1265	59
Limestone	2390	1177	195
Lowndes	4654	3521	11
Lee	3561	1789	8
Macon	3305	2089	1
Madison	4770	2485	1
Marengo	5168	3863	28
Marshal	1391	471	166
Marion	837	357	9
Mobile	8595	4556	3
Monroe	2391	1150	91
Montgomery	4564	5881	...
Morgan	1534	895	47
Perry	5559	3594	99
Pickens	2777	1430	74
Pike	2682	619	833
Randolph	1469	814	7
Russell	3551	1744	32
St. Clair	1760	604	...
Shelby	1990	1083	50
Sumter	4634	3144	2
Talladega	2888	1527	273
Tallapoosa	2965	765	255
Tuscaloosa	3390	1955	3
Walker	904	424	30
Washington	650	285	8
Wilcox	4727	2909	339
Winston	542	295	...
Total	166,289	87,672	5685

Majority of registered votes, 10,212; majority in favor of Convention, 81,987.

Arkansas.

The following figures show the results of the registration of voters as far as officially returned:—

Counties.	White.	Black.	Total.
Arkansas	498	1030	1528
Ashley	706	608	1314
Bradley	908	363	1276
Cross	415	184	596
Chicot	263	894	1162
Crittenden	245	505	750
Crawford	704	147	354
Columbia	1313	870	3184
Calhoun	422	184	606
Conway	921	143	1069
Craighead	522	41	563
Desha	231	592	823
Dallas	603	337	1005
Drew	1081	576	1657
Franklin	741	102	843
Greene	921	5	926
Hempstead	1307	1195	2502
Izard	792	31	793
Independence	1458	142	1600
Jackson	849	283	1132
Johnson	664	72	736
Jefferson	1048	2738	3786
Lafayette	560	931	1491
Little River	426	327	753
Monroe	525	551	1076
Mississippi	292	193	485
Montgomery	492	26	518
Newton	424	1	425
Ouachita	1084	870	1954
Phillips	955	2861	3636
Poinsette	172	39	211
Polk	394	1	395
Pulaski	1494	2402	3896
Randolph	848	59	907
St. Francis	564	464	1828
Scott	557	17	574
Saline	712	42	754
Searcy	574	1	575
Sevier	567	260	827
Sebastian	1011	195	1206
Union	922	708	1630
White	1278	156	1434
Washington	1813	81	1894
Yell	931	150	881
Total	33,047	21,207	54 254

UNWHOLESOME VAPORS.—The nature of unwholesome vapors has been investigated by M. Lemaire, who, believing that miasmas are produced by large quantities of the lowest animal and vegetable organisms, collected the air of a room in which twenty persons had slept, and which had no ventilation. On condensing the vapor of this air, and submitting it to microscopic examination, he found it charged with bacteria (*B. termo*), vibriones, and monads, the latter being of the form of a pointed oval. He then examined the vapor collected from the outer atmosphere and kept for forty-eight hours, and though it presented a few bacteria and vibriones, it contained no monads.

FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE.

M. THOMAS & SONS

Will sell at Public Sale

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29,

THE BEAUTIFUL GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE,

ON CHURCH LANE,

Third house east of Railroad. Replete with every convenience; ample grounds and stable. Particulars, see their catalogue. 10 19 smw5t

TO RENT.

TO LET—DOUBLE OFFICES IN SEVENTH street, above Chesnut. Apply to CHARLES RHOADS, No. 36 S. SEVENTH Street. 10 17 6t*

THE MECHANICAL LAUNDRY COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, INCORPORATED 1867.

CAPITAL.....$100,000.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF SHARES, $10.

The Mechanical Laundry Company, whose establishment, located at No. 1520 S. NINTH Street, Is the largest of its kind in the country, are now prepared for business. Orders may be left at the Laundry; Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street; Grant's Gents' Furnishing Store, No. 1013 CHESNUT Street; Scott's Gents' Furnishing Store, No. 253 S. TENTH St, and Atkinson's Dry Goods Store, No. 1522 RIDGE Avenue.

Washing done at 80 cents per dozen. All articles called for and delivered free of charge, and all clothing lost will be paid for.

No chemicals used. All work performed in the best possible manner, under the superintendence of experienced and careful female operatives. The public are invited to inspect the Laundry.

Holders of four shares of stock will have their bills rendered monthly, with a discount of 20 per cent. Stock may be subscribed for at the Office of

HENRY C. POLLOCK, Treasurer, No. 130 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

10 12 sm3mrp

CARPETINGS.

1867. CARPETINGS. 1867.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETINGS

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETINGS.

By late arrivals we have a full assortment of the

BEST ENGLISH MAKES.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS, ROYAL WILTONS, AND VELVET CARPETINGS,

ALL THE NEW EXHIBITION DESIGNS.

Now in Store and for sale by

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETINGS,

IN GREAT VARIETY OF DESIGN.

OIL CLOTHS,

In Sheets from one yard to eight yards wide.

HENDERSON & CO.'S ALL-WORSTED VENETIANS.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH,

9 23 mwf2m PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS,

Will continue to sell their stock of

CARPETINGS

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH LOW RENT AND EXPENSES,

AND WILL OPEN DAILY NEW GOODS,

As they do not expect to move. [8 27 3mrp

832 CARPETINGS. 832

ARCH STREET.

FALL STOCK NOW OPEN

AT THE

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

NO. 832 ARCH STREET,

9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscribers are now receiving their

FALL ASSORTMENT

OF NEW AND ELEGANT MATERIALS FOR DRAWING-ROOM, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, AND DINING-ROOM

WINDOW CURTAINS,

LAMBREQUINS, CHAIR AND SOFA COVERINGS, ETC.

Comprising the Latest Importations and Designs and Fabrics, in

RICH PLAIN SATINS,
BROCATELS,
LAMPISADES,
SILK TERRY, COTELINE,
SATIN DE LAINE,
PLAIN WOOL REPS,

NEW STYLE BROCHE AND SATIN STRIPED REPS AND TERRY,

French Embroidered Lace Curtains,

The richest imported, and a very large assortment of NOTTINGHAM, SWISS AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, TASSELS, ETC., all of which will be PUT UP when desired, in the newest and most tasteful manner, in town or country, by experienced and reliable workmen.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

10 14 mthstrp NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street, above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1 25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small Iron Boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31 mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President,
JEREMY PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.,

HAVE JUST OPENED,

A cheap lot of Nainsook Plaid Muslins, at 16 cents per yard, better goods than are selling at 25 cents.

A large lot of Scotch Diaper, from auction, very cheap.

Table Linens, Napkins, and Doyles.

Best makes Shirting Linens, etc. etc.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!!

All-wool Flannels, 33, 35, 37½, 45, 50, 56c.

7-8, 4-4 Ballardvale Flannels.

Domet Flannels, 25, 31, 35, 37½, 40, 45, and 50c.

Heavy 4-4 all-wool Shaker Flannels, 50, 56, 62½, and 75c.

Grey and Red Twilled and Plain Flannels.

Good quality Shirting Flannels, etc. etc:

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins and Canton Flannels at the very lowest market prices.

GOOD QUALITY BLACK SILKS.

Plaid Poplins, all-wool Poplins.

Black Poplin Alpacas, very cheap.

Mixed Poplins, 50c. a yard.

A cheap lot of Cassimeres for men's and boys' wear.

Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs, Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Gloves.

Gents' Neck Ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.

9 21 rmw tJ1] PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

N. B.—A large assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap. A large assortment of Blankets very cheap.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE

928 ARCH STREET.

ANOTHER INVOICE OF

EXTENSION TABLE CLOTHS,

FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,

Received Direct from Europe.

FINE TABLE CLOTHS

Of every size from 2 to 6 yards long, with Napkins to match.

A FULL LINE OF

REAL BARNSLEY DAMASKS AND LINEN SHEETINGS.

G. MILLIKEN,

Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,

9 18 swsm rp NO. 828 ARCH STREET.

28 INCH LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS.

30 do do do do.
32 do do do do.
40 do do do do.
32 do Geneva do do.
19, 22, 25 inch German Velvets.
28 and 32 do do do.

All the best qualities at very low prices.

BROWN AND BLACK VELVETEENS, for Dresses and Sacques, all good shades.

FANCY DRESS SILKS, NEW STYLES.

PLAIN DRESS SILKS IN GREAT VARIETY.

All the new colors and shades, at low prices.

HANDSOME BLACK SILKS of every variety at very low prices.

PAISLEY LONG SHAWLS.

Paisley square Shawls, filled centres.
Paisley long Shawls, open centres.
Paisley square Shawls, open centres.
Long and square Blanket Shawls.
Long and square Black Thibet Shawls.
Printed Cashmere Shawls, black centres.
Striped Broche square Shawls.
Misses' long and square Shawls.

FASHIONABLE PLAID CLOAKINGS.

Ladies' Cloaking Cloths, in great variety, of the newest styles.

H. STEEL & SON,

1t NOS. 713 AND 715 N. TENTH ST.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF

LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
HUCKABACKS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
L. C. HDKFS.,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CRAPES,
VEILS,
QUILTS,

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons, Etc. Etc.

The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.

Represented by S. Story. 9 4 wfm3m

"NEW MOURNING STORE,"

No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,

"GIRARD ROW."

9 18 wfm2t A. MYERS.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

COMPLETE STOCK OF

Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres,

FOR GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' CLOAKINGS AND SACKINGS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 8 26mf

DRY GOODS.

PIM'S IRISH POPLINS.

FANCY STRIPE SILKS, $1 75.
FRENCH MERINOES FROM AUCTION.
HEAVY PLAID POPLINS, $1 00.
HEAVY CORDED POPLINS, 90 cents.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS.

BLACK VELVET CLOTHS.
DAHLIA VELVET CLOTHS.
BLUE AND GREEN PLAID CLOTHS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

HUGUENOT CANTON FLANNELS.

ENGLISH CANTON FLANNELS.
SWANSKIN CANTON FLANNELS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

HURON BLANKETS.

HURON BLANKETS.
HURON BLANKETS.
HURON BLANKETS.

We have now in store a complete assortment of the celebrated HURON BLANKETS made expressly for our sales, which, for fineness of wool, size, weight and cheapness in price, excel any other Blanket in the market.

EIGHT HUNDRED PAIRS FINE BLANKETS, SLIGHTLY SOILED.

Some of these Blankets are the finest and largest goods made, were slightly soiled at the mill, and will be sold at about two-thirds of their original value.

All-wool Blankets, $3 00.
Large size Blankets, $4 00.
Fine Large Blankets, $5 00.
Very Fine Blankets, $6 00.

Buyers for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Public Institutions and Private Families, will do well to call and examine our immense stock and extremely low prices. Many of the above goods are offering at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.

All goods warranted as represented.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

PLAID CLOAKINGS.

BLUE AND GREEN.
SCARLET AND BLACK.
WHITE AND BLACK.
BLACK AND PURPLE.
GREEN AND BLACK.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,

1 11 smrp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOAK OPENING.

J. M. HAFLEIGH

Will open in his

NEW STORE,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,

HIS FALL AND WINTER STYLES IN

CLOAKS,

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21.

ALSO,

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
BROCHE SHAWLS.
BLANKET SHAWLS.

DRESS MAKING.

J. M. H. would respectfully call the attention of his customers to his well-organized DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT, where every attention will be paid to customers wishing Dresses made to order in a short space of time. 10 17 4t

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1103 CHESNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

CLOTH HOUSE.

SNODGRASS & CO.,

NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

COMPLETE STOCK OF

Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres,

FOR LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE OUR

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS OF

LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS,

IN GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES AND COLORS.

ALSO, VELVETEENS FOR LADIES' SACQUES AND SUITS. [10 1 lmrp

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL AND OPENING.

J. M. HAFLEIGH

HAVING COMPLETED HIS NEW AND MAGNIFICENT

MARBLE STORE,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,

Will Open the same to the Public

On MONDAY, October 21,

When he will be prepared to offer, in great variety,

THE FINEST FABRICS AND LATEST NOVELTIES IN [10 17 3tmw2t

FOREIGN DRESS GOODS.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

POPULAR PRICES IN

Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.

Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety, together with the most extensive assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods in the market.

Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,

Dry Goods, by Piece or Package, at and under Market Rates.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

10 14 1J1 NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

CLOAKINGS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF

FANCY CASSIMERES,

COATINGS,

AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

VELVETS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

NOW OPEN

A FULL LINE OF

Lyons Black Silk Velvets,

German Velvets,

FROM $9 00 TO $30 00 PER YARD. [12 wamsmrp

GREAT FALL IN DOMESTICS.

M'CURDY, DUNKLE & CO.,

No. 140 North EIGHTH Street,

ABOVE ARCH,

ARE NOW OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS.

BARGAINS IN DOMESTICS.
BARGAINS IN BLANKETS.
BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
8-4 ENGLISH MERINOES, 87½c. PER YD.
BARGAINS IN DOMET FLANNELS.
BARGAINS IN CANTON FLANNELS.
BARGAINS IN WOOL FLANNELS.

Having purchased largely during the late panic, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to purchasers. A call is respectfully solicited. 10 12 smwtf

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,

RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS
CLOAKS, ETC.,

10 2 4tt] To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash, and will be sold cheap.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

ALL THE NEW STYLES NOW READY.

CLOAKING CLOTHS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

CLOAKS CUT FREE OF CHARGE.

The only CLOAK STORE in the city where you can get full value for your money, is at

D. WATKINS',

NINTH AND CHERRY,

10 17 thfm 2m Between Arch and Race.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

BONNET OPENING.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET

WILL OPEN

FALL BONNETS,

THURSDAY OCTOBER 4. [9 30 2mrp

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 321 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16

BONNET OPENING,

WEDNESDAY, October 2.

E. P. CILL & CO.,

10 2 2t* NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF

KERR'S CHINA HALL,

NO. 529 CHESNUT STREET,

ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL TO NEW STORE,

NO. 1218 CHESNUT STREET,

(Late Meschert's Mansion).

$100,000 Worth of China, Glass, and Stoneware,

To be sold at a great reduction in price, in order to reduce stock, previous to removal to new store.

Families, Hotels, Boarding Houses, and Restaurants; now have an opportunity of purchasing China, Glass, or Stoneware at greatly reduced prices. A large assortment of rich Cut and Engraved Glassware and Stone China, marked down less than manufacturers' prices. [9 20 tmwlmrp

JAMES K. KERR & BRO.

WILLIAMS & WOODWARD. 922 CHESNUT ST. THE MURPHEY HOUSE FURNISHING STORE. E. J. WILLIAMS. B. J. WOODWARD.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

831. CHARLES L HALE, 831.

(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)

NO. 831 ARCH STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES,

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES, [9 23 2msp

UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.

Repairing promptly attended to.

STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 26 2msp

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.,

Would invite the attention of gentlemen to his extensive assortment of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of Silk Shirts and Drawers.
Cartwright & Warner's Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Lambs' Wool " "
Buckskin " "
Cotton " "

English Swansdown Canton Flannel, made to J. C. A.'s express order, for Shirts and Drawers.

Also, Gentlemen's Wrappers, Hosiery, Gloves, Stocks, Ties, etc. etc. 8rp